DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 108 677 IR 002 207

TITLE Swedish Behavioural Science Research Reports (Beteendevetenskapliga Rapporter) 1973/74.
INSTITUTION National Library for Psychology and Education, Stockholm (Sweden).
PUB DATE 75
NOTE 415p.
AVAILABLE FROM National Library for Psychology and Education, Statens Psykologisk-Pedagogiska Bibliotek, Box 23 099, S-104 35 Stockholm, Sweden

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$20.94 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS *Behavioral Science Research; *Educational Research; *Indexes (Locaters); Research Directors; Researchers; *Research Reviews (Publications); Research Tools
IDENTIFIERS *Sweden

ABSTRACT

Current research in 23 areas of behavioral science conducted by Swedish investigators and institutions is reported and summarized. Each report includes the project's author or institution, title, reference, key words, and abstract, along with the date of publication, number of pages, language used, and whether the report is final or interim. Reports are cross-indexes by author, subject and institution. A list of sponsoring foundations is included. (SK)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED108677

SWEDISH BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH REPORTS

Beteendevetenskapliga rapporter

1973/74

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

National Library for Psychology and Education
Statens psykologisk-pedagogiska bibliotek
Box 23 099, S-104 35 Stockholm, Sweden

R 002 207

CONTENTS

Introduction I
Adult education 1
Animal psychology 5
Applied psychology 12
Cognitive processes and motivation 32
Communication and language 56
Compulsory education 60
Developmental psychology 121
Documentation and information 132
Educational research: Theory and methodology 136
Higher education 142
Neurology and physiology 161
Perception and motor performance 199
Personality 218
Physical and psycholcgical disorders 238
Preschool education 251
Professional personnel 258
Psychometrics and statistics 264
Psychopharmacology and physiological intervention 285
Sociology of education 292
Special education 302
Teacher education 313
Teaching aids and teaching methods 325
Treatment and prevention 334
Miscellaneous 342
Author index 361
Subject index 366
Institution index 378
List of foundations 381

INTRODUCTION

The present volume of the Swedish Behavioural Science Research Reports has been prepared by the National Library for Psychology and Education. Financial support has been added by the Swedish Council for Social Science Research. The acquiring of data was completed in October, 1974.

The contributing institutions are responsible for the selection of the reports submitted for the survey.

The reports included in the survey are grouped into broad subject categories (See Contents). Subject fields containing less than four reports are brought under the heading Miscellaneous.

The indices in this volume are by author, subject and institution. The subject index is elaborated mainly with the aid of the EUDISED Thesaurus 1). The ERIC Thesaurus 2) has been used as a completion. Subject terms from the Psychological Abstracts have been employed for reports, dealing with the appropriate subject fields.

Additional copies of this survey can be obtained from

The National Library for Psychology and Education
P.O. Box 23099
S-104 35 Stockholm.

Elin Ekman
Librarian
The National Library for
Psychology and Education

---

1) EUDISED. Multilingual Thesaurus for information processing in the field of education. First English ed. 1973. Prepared by Jean Viet. Mouton, Paris & The Hague 1974.

2) Thesaurus of ERIC descriptors. 5. ed. Macmillan Publishing Co., New York 1973.

ADULT EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ingegerd Berggren , Department of Education, Linköping University

Title: KRAVU - Cost and result analysis in adult education. 2. Report from a pilot study to test certain methodological reasoning about results and contributions in adult education. LiH-PEK-R-7. 1974-06-20.

Kostnads- och resultatanalyser inom vuxenutbildningsområdet. Delrapport 2: Redogörelse för en pilotundersökning för att pröva vissa metodiska resonemang kring utbildningsresultat och insatser i utbildningen.

Reference:

Report from the
Department of Education , Linköping University, 1974. LiH-PEK-R-7.

Title of project:

KRAVU -Cost- and result analysis in adult education.Methods for evaluation and measurement of results in adult education.

Key words:

Results,individual costs,effectiveness,effects

Abstract:

The discussion in KRAVU: Report no 1 resulted in the following hypotheses which were empirically tested in a pilot study (Report no 2)
1.Considering the aims of the project the organizational classification into adult education is not appropriate.Adult education should rather be classified according to the external extent of objective setting-i.e. to what extent the activity is steered by objectives fixed in advance.
2. The Working methods in the first place used in the teaching situation are due to the external extent of objective setting(discussions are more frequent at little extent of objective setting)
3. When there is a great external extent of objective setting the short-range results at individual level first of all are cognitive and definitely related to objectives.Concerning education with little external extent of objective setting the results are partly cognitive but to a greater extent socioemotional and intrisical.
The study showed that the students apprehand the external extent of objective setting as well as working methods from their own conception of things i.e. individuals in the same "actual"situation still were of different opinions. Nor was the third hypothesis confirmed i.e. there was no difference between the students'opinions about the importance of different kinds of results depending on how they apprehend the external extent of objective setting.The study also revealed difficulties in measuring individual contributions concerning time and money as well as translating these into a common quantity. These difficulties depend on too littleknowledge about both the study- and life situation of the students.

Date: 1974-06-20	Pages:	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Urban Bergsten, Birger Bromsjö, Kjell Rubenson
Department of Educational Research, School of Education

Title:

The SOS-VUX project.
Study needs and study obstacles in Adult Education
Background and design

Reference:

Research Bulletin, School of Education, Stockholm, nr 17
April 1973

Title of project:

The SOS-VUX project
Study needs and study obstacles in Adult Education

Key words:

Adult Education, Adult learning, Adult students

Abstract:

This report is the first presented in the project and gives the background and design of the study. An inventory is given concerning previous research dealing with participation in adult education, participation in the light of aspects of motivation and study obstacles. Further investigation strategies are discussed. Using the review of literature as a base the aims of the study were detailed as follows:

The purpose of this investigation is by using the individual's total life-situation and previous experience as a base. study the less well educated individual's:

need of adult education
awareness of adult education
motives to participate in adult education
experienced obstacles preventing participation in adult education
plans to participate in adult education
previous experience of adult education

In connection with this it is important to take into consideration the individual's position in the life-cycle.

If answers can be found for the stated problems in such a way that we gain knowledge of how study needs and study obstacles are related to the individual's different roles and previous experience, it ought to be possible to spread information and take measures to insure that the intentions of society's investment in adult education are realized.

Date: april 1973	**Pages:** 63	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Board of Education, Bureau L 3

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Per-Erik Ellström, Department of Education, Linköping University

Title:

Målanalys - diskussion av några principer för målsökning och målformulering inom icke kompetensgivande vuxenundervisning

Analysis of educational objectives - a discussion of some principles within the domain of non-vocational adult education.

Reference:

Report from The Department of Education, Linköping University. 1973. LiH-PEK-R-2.

Title of project:

Nordic adult education project (The NOVU-project)

Key words:

Analysis of educational objectives, taxonomy of educational objectives, behavioral objectives, analysis of needs

Abstract:

Starting from a brief presentation of method and result of an analysis of educational needs which was carried out in the initial phase of the project, some principles regarding the formulation of aims and instructional objectives are stated. In the discussion of these principles a distinction is put forward between what is called "intrinsic-" versus "instrumental objectives". Further, in the discussion of taxonomies of educational objectives the author tries to make and elaborate a distinction between a "behavioristic-" versus a "cognitive" approach to taxonomic description of objectives. Finally, an attempt is made to fit the Krathwohlian taxonomy for the affective domain into what here is called "instrumental objectives".

Date: February 1973	**Pages:** 24	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Secretariat for Nordic Cultural Cooperation.
The National Board of Education

4

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Oskarsson, Mats

Title:

Assessing the Relative Effectiveness of Two Methods of Teaching English to Adults.

Reference:

International Review of Applied Linguistics in Language Teaching (IRAL), XI/3, 1973. Pp. 251-262.
And: Uppsats No. 19, Department of Educational Research, Gothenburg School of Education.

Title of project:
Undervisningsmetodik i engelska för vuxna (Methods of Teaching English to Adults)

Key words:

Language Teaching, Teaching Methods, Adult Education, Language Learning, Grammar Learning, English Language Teaching, Theories of Language Acquisition.

Abstract: The paper reports briefly on the replication of a field experiment undertaken with a view to assessing the relative effectiveness of two methods of teaching English grammatical structures to adults. One of the methods, called Implicit (IM), was based on the audiolingual habit theory of language learning and included as its most characteristic feature carefully structured pattern drills. The lessons were conducted exclusively in the target language. The counterpart, the Explicit Method (EX), was based on the cognitive code-learning theory and differed from IM in that the grammatical problems were carefully explained, in the native language, before they were practised. Comparisons were made with the corresponding native-language structures.

Ten pre-recorded 40-minute lessons were administered to four classes of adult students (average age 22 years) who had been matched and randomly assigned to the two treatments. A specialized pre-test and post-test was administered before and after the experimental lessons. Student motivation was measured after the last lesson. A verbal aptitude test was also administered.

The first-year results were confirmed. The post-tests showed that the EX classes had made significantly greater progress than the IM classes. The former also had more positive attitudes toward the experimental lessons. No interaction effects were found. The EX students outperformed the IM students at all age, proficiency, and aptitude levels.

In conclusion a conservative interpretation of the results is recommended. However, the uniform pattern of results indicates that adult learners acquire grammatical competence in a foreign language better by a cognitive method than by a method built exclusively on habit-forming principles.

Date:	Pages:			
February 1974	13 + 8 (Appendix)	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Board of Education, Byrå L3, Stockholm

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

5

Author, Inst.

Baum, M.J., Södersten, P. and VREEBURG, J.T.M.
Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Mounting and Receptive Behavior in the Ovariectomized Female Rat: Influence of Estradiol, Dihydrotestosterone, and Genital Anesthetization

Reference:

Hormones and Behavior 1974, 5, 175-190.

Title of project:

Hormonal and neural regulation of sexual behavior

Key words:

Ovariectomized - Estradiol - Dihydrotestosterone - Anesthetization

Abstract:

Two experiments were performed with ovariectomized female rats in an attempt to determine whether estradiol and dihydrotestosterone work synergistically in the brain to activate mounting behavior. In Exp. 1, performed in Göteborg, it was found that females treated daily with 2 μg estradiol Benzoate (EB) combined with 500 μg dihydrotestosterone (DHT) displayed significantly more mounts with pelvic thrusting than other females treated with the oil vehicle, 500 μg DHT, or 2 μg EB. The behavior of rats receiving EB + DHT was indistinguishable from that of yet another group of females which received 200 μg testosterone propionate (TP). In Exp. 2, performed in Rotterdam, it was found that ovariectomized female rats treated with either 200 μg TP or 2 μg EB + 200 μg dihydrotestosterone propionate (DHTP) mounted significantly more than females treated with 2 μg EB. Both clitoral size and the growth of cornified papillae on the glans clitoris were stimulated by the administration of TP or EB + DHTP. However, in no group was the frequency of mounting affected by anesthetization of the clitoris and external vagina with lidocaine paste. Lordosis quotients of females treated with EB + DHTP were significantly lower than in rats receiving either EB or TP, again regardless of whether or not the genital region was anesthetized. It is concluded that the effects of DHT on estradiol-induced mounting and receptivity most likely result from the action of this androgen on the brain, and not from the stimulatory effect which DHT may exert on genital sensory receptors.

Date: april 1974	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Exp. 1: Swedish Council for Social Res. and Riksb. J-fond.
Exp. 2: Dutch Foundation for Medical Res. (FUNGO).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Beyer, C., Larsson, K., Pérez-Palacios, G. and Morali, G.
Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Androgen structure and male sexual behavior in the castrated rat.

Reference:

Hormones and Behavior 1973, 4, 99-108.

Title of project:

Hormonal and neural regulation of sexual behavior

Key words:

Androgen - Male sexual behavior - Castration

Abstract:

The following androgens were injected sc (1 mg for 30 days) to groups of inexperienced castrated male rats: testosterone, androstenedione, androstenediol, dehydroepiandrosterone, 11β-hydroxy-androstenedione, androsterone, dihydrotestosterone, androstanedione, androstanediol, and 5β-androstanediol. The mating tests were performed every third day. Only testosterone, androstenedione, and androstenediol elicited the full mating pattern. Both 5α and 5β reduced androgens were ineffective in stimulating clear sexual behavior. In contrast, two 5α reduced androgens, androstanedioland dihydrotestosterone, were the most potent androgens to induce growth of the sex accessories. The results suggests that 5α reduction does not play a role in the action of androgens on the brain structures related to the expression of sexual behavior in the male rat, and that the stereochemical characteristics of the androgen molecule required to elicit sexual behavior are different from those involved in androgenicity.

Date: June 1973	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Ford Foundation and the Population Council (M-72-122).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Edlund, Björn, & Goude, Gunnar

Psychological Lab.,
University of
Stockholm

Title:

Measuring approach and withdrawal in experiments with Tilapia mossambica (Cichlidae, Pisces)

Reference:

Report from the Psychological laboratories, University of Stockholm, No. 397. 1973.

Title of project:

Studies of approach and withdrawal in young of Tilapia mossambica

Key words:

Approach, withdrawal, Tilapia mossambica

Abstract:

The behavior of groups of 10 young of Tilapia mossambica was studied vis-à-vis a mother-stimulating dummy. The young were reared together in some groups and singly in others. Rearing time and time for onset of stimulation were varied experimentally. Behavior was registered as the variables swarming, following, flight, side flight, panic flight, interest and other behavior. Total time and number of instances of the behavior were used as measures. Furthermore, the behavior was rated in terms of swarming, following, flight, calmness and group strength. Different types of indicators and behavioral variables are compared and their interaction is discussed. Correlational and factor analysis show that the variables could be divided into one approach and one withdrawal group. It is also shown that the three measures used describe the same behavioral development.

Date: Oct. 1973	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the University of Stockholm

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Goude, Gunnar, Edlund, Björn, Engqvist-Edlund, Ulla, & Andersson, Margareta

Psychological Lab
University of
Stockholm

Title:

Approach and withdrawal in young of Tilapia mossambica (Cichlidae, Pisces) as a function of age and onset of stimulation

Reference:

Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie. 1972, 31, 60-77

Title of project:

Studies of approach and withdrawal in young of Tilapia mossambica

Key words:

Approach, withdrawal, Tilapia mossambica

Abstract:

In an experiment with groups of young from a single hatch of Tilapia mossambica, approach and withdrawal behavior in relation to a dummy was registered during exposures spread over 10 days. Prior to the experiment the young had been isolated in a breeding tank and were transferred to the experimental situation at the ages 9, 11, 13, and 15 days respectively (time after spawning). The main results throw light on changes in the observed forms of behavior with age a swell as on effects of differences in earlier experience on behavior vis-à-vis the dummy. The results are related to a theory concerning developmental changes in the strength of approach and withdrawal tendencies.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
1972	18	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the University of Stockholm

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Goude, Gunnar, Edlund, Björn, Engqvist-Edlund, Ulla, & Andersson, Margareta

Psychological Lab.
University of
Stockholm

Title:

Approach and withdrawal in young of Tilapia mossambica (Cichlidae, Pisces) as a function of age and social experience

Reference:

Scandinavian journal of psychology. 1972, 13, 89-97

Title of project:

Studies of approach and withdrawal in young of Tilapia mossambica

Key words:

Approach, withdrawal, Tilapia mossambica

Abstract:

In an experiment with eight groups of young of Tilapia mossambica approach and withdrawal behavior was registered during brief (5 min.) periods of stimulation with a moving dummy; the experiment lasted twelve days (towards the end of and immediately after the sensitive period). Four of the groups comprised young which had been isolated from each other until the first stimulation period; in the other four groups the young had been kept together in the experimental tanks. The age of the young when first stimulated was varied experimentally. Changes in approach and withdrawal behavior over time were studied along with e.g. changes in group strength. Age at first stimulation was found to be of some consequence but no clear differences were obtained between groups with different environmental experience.

Date: 1972	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the University of Stockholm

10

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Södersten, P.

Dept. of Psychology,
University of Göteborg

Title:

Effects of an estrogen antagonist, MER-25, on mounting behavior and lordosis behavior in the female rat

Reference:

Hormones and Behavior 1974, 5, 111-121.

Title of project:

Hormonal and neural regulation of sexual behavior

Key words:

Estrogen - MER-25, - Estrous cycle - Female rat

Abstract:

Four daily injections of 20 mg ethamoxytriphetol, MER-25, to intact female rats with regular 4-day estrous cycles inhibited lordosis behavior, but had no inhibitory effect on mounting behavior. Ten mg/day of MER-25 for 9 days partially antagonized the stimulatory effect of 2 μg/day of estradiol benzoate on lordosis behavior in ovariectomized female rats, but had no inhibitory effect upon mounting behavior. MER-25 (10 mg/day for 9 days) stimulated the display of mounting behavior in ovariectomized female rats. No effects of MER-25 treatment (10 mg for 10 days) comparable to those of testosterone propionate (10, 50, or 250 μg for 10 days) on testicular, seminal vesicle, or ventral prostate weights of intact male rats or on seminal vesicle or ventral prostate weights of castrated male rats were observed. The results show that MER-25 acts differently upon various estrogen sensitive behaviors in the female rat.

Date: febr. 1974	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Research and Riksbankens Jubileumsfond.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Södersten, P. and Larsson, K.

Dept. of Psychology,
University of Göteborg

Title:

Lordosis behavior in castrated male rats treated with Estradiol Benzoate or Testosterone Propionate in Combination with an Estrogen Antagonist, MER-25, and in intact male rats.

Reference:

Hormones and Behavior 1974, 5, 13-18.

Title of project:

Hormonal and neural regulation of sexual behavior

Key words:

Lordosis behavior - Estradiol Benzoate - Testosterone Propionate - MER-25.

Abstract:

Lordosis behavior could be elicited by manual stimulation in castrated male rats after treatment with estradiol benzoate (15 μg for 10 days) or testosterone propionate (1 or 3 mg for 10 days). The effect was antagonized by treatment with the estrogen antagonist MER-25 (10 mg for 10 days). Prolonged treatment with testosterone propionate (1 mg for 26 days) resulted in display of male (nine of ten rats) as well as female (seven of ten rats) sexual behavior. Eleven of 32 intact male rats (age 120 days) and 22 of 37 other intact males (age 75 days) displayed lordosis in response to manual stimulation without hormonal treatment. Seven intact males which showed lordosis without hormone treatment were injected with MER-25 (10 mg/day x 10 days) and lordosis was abolished in six cases. The results suggest that estrogen is involved in the regulation of lordosis behavior in TP-treated and intact male rats.

Date: Jan. 1974	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Research and Riksbankens Jubileumsfond.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Referat över forskningsrapport 12

Författare:

FK Björn Allergren, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:
Elevers, handledares och yrkesvalslärares erfarenheter av pryoperioden i grundskolans högstadium.

Experience of the practical vocational guidance in junior high school made by pupils, supervisors, and guidance teachers.

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:
Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 46 1974

Projekttitel:

Utvärdering av pryoprogrammet enligt Lgr 69

Nyckelord:
Period of practical vocational guidance, prolonged practical vocational guidance, supervisors of practical vocational guidance.

Referat (på engelska):
The purpose of the investigation was to describe pupils', supervisors', and guidance teachers, experiences of and attitudes to the compulsory practical vocational guidance in 9th grade and to gather information on the extent and handling of prolonged practical vocational guidance. The results showed among others that the choice of practical vocational guidance in some schools had not functioned according to Lgr's intentions and that the guidance teachers with certain exception did not have too great problems with the acquiring of places for practical vocational guidance according to the wishes of the pupils. The period of practical vocational guidance was carried out within most fields of activity but with a clear division traditionally bound to sexes and with a stress on a few areas. The pupils were generally positive, girls more positive than boys, to practical vocational guidance and satisfied with the guidance and tasks during the period. There was, however, a slight discrepancy between what the pupils thought was important to learn about the job and what they actually found out. Practical vocational guidance together with other educational and vocational guidance was also considered to have contributed to better decisions on future studies and choice of a profession.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☒ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-10-07	30	☐ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare: Skolöverstyrelsen

13

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

FK Björn Allergren, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Kartläggning av obligatoriska studiebesök och pryoval i grundskolans högstadium/Description of study visits and choice of practical vocational guidance in junior high school

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 36 1973

Projekttitel:

Utvärdering av pryoprogrammet enligt Lgr 69

Nyckelord:

Choice of practical vocational guidance, study visits

Referat (på engelska):

Practical vocational guidance according to curriculum of comprehensive school (Lgr 69) started in junior high school in school year 1971/1972 with at least three study visits for all pupils in 8th grade. Close to the last study visit choice of place for practical vocational guidance on the eve of the autumn term in 9th grade was performed. The purpose of the investigation was to describe pupils´ and guidance teachers´ experiences of and attitudes to the study visits and the choice of practical vocational guidance. This report consists partly of choice of respondents and partly of the results of data collected from the category of the respondents. Before the choice the population, 267 rural destricts, was classified in agricultural-, industrial-, service- and mixdistricts. The results showed among others that the study visits were carrying out within a few field of activities and with distinct differences between the sexes. The attitudes of the pupils to the study visits were positive and most positive to the last study visit. The choice of practical vocational guidance has on many schools not functioned according to Lgr´s intentions.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☒ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-19	32	☐ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Skolöverstyrelsen

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Andersson, Björn

Title:

Arbetsanalyser: En översikt av metoder och teorier/Work analysis: A review of methods and theories

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 4, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Studies in the psychology of work

Key words:

Job-analysis, task-analysis, task taxonomy

Abstract:

In this review a rather loose structure is given as an aid in the comprehension of work analysis. A division is made into four main sections: A. Work studies. B. Descriptive analysis. C. Factoranalytical studies. D. Taxonomies. The descriptive analysis is subdivided into: (1) physiological and ergonomical work requirement analysis (2) job-oriented analysis (3) task-oriented analysis (4) worker-oriented analysis (5) flow analysis. It is concluded that the gap between empiricism and theory still exists and that much more research has to be done to overbridge it.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 21 sid.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** X Arbetsrapport ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

15

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Berne, Olof
Torstensson, Rune
Psykologiska institutionen,
Göteborgs universitet

Title:
Arbetstillfredsställelse - en mätteoretisk analys.
Job-Satisfaction - a theoretical analysis of it's measurement.

Reference:
Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1974, Nr 3.

Title of project:
En evaluering av de individualpsykologiska effekterna av förändrade sociotekniska system.

Key words: Job-satisfaction, Socio-technical change, attitudes to work.

Abstract:

The purpose of the report was to develope a method of measuring changes in job-satisfaction following on manipulation of the socio-technical system in an automobile plant. The report focuses on the possibilities to measure changes in general job-satisfaction. Also how changes in the perceived importance of different aspects of the job situation influences the general job-satisfaction was considered. A Likert-Scale has been developed, on data from 600 assembly-line workers, to measure general job-satisfaction. Six Indicies have been developed to measure the attitudes to certain specific areas of importance: attitudes to management, attitudes to the working environment, attitudes to the work group, attitudes to the salary and attitudes to the possibilities to self-expression. In the report a modell was tested in which the relative importance of management working environment, work group, salary and possibilities to self-expression for the general job-satisfaction was analysed by regression-analysis. The general measure of job-satisfaction was used as dependent variable and the six indices as independent variables.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Psykolog Examen ....
27.9.1974	35			

Research supported by:
Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning, Stockholm.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S. Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm
Stone, L. A. Laboratory of Clinical-Social Psychophysics and Scaling, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, U. S. A.

Title:

Performance and perceived difficulty in paced and self-paced tasks.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 46, 1974.

Title of project:

Perceived difficulty

Key words:

Perceived difficulty; Subjective difficulty; self-paced work.

Abstract:

An experiment was performed to study the effect of "time stress" upon the relation between "objective" difficulty (performance) and perceived difficulty. Three serial tasks of increasing complexity were used, all of them involvning high information load. The tasks consisted of successively presented complex items which required differentiated response according to a given code. Each of the three tasks was performed under two different conditions, with and without time pressure. In the former condition, the presentation of items was paced (presented at fixed intervals), while in the other condition, the presentation was self-paced. The results showed that with increasing complexity, performance deteriorated and perceived difficulty increased considerably more in the paced condition. It could be demonstrated that in cases where performance in the two conditions was the same, paced tasks were experienced as more difficult than self-paced tasks. This is interpreted as due to different "subjective costs" responsible for identical performance. Practical work implications of these findings are suggested.

Date:	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedisch Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ekman, Hans
Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Attityder och attitydförändringar till mentalhälsofrågor i studiecirkeln: Mentalhälsa i arbetslivet

Attitudes and attitude Changes to the Questions of Mental Health

Reference:

Institute of Education
University of Gothenburg
Gothenburg
September 1973
Psychological essay No. 34

Title of project:

Evaluering av mentalhälsokampanjen

Key words:

Attitudes, Attitude Changes, Mental Health

Abstract:

To examine:

1. Which attitudes have the members of a studycircle to the questions of mental health.
2. How do they change their attitudes with respect to extent and direction.
3. Which is the relationship between attitudes before the course and attitude changes.

In a before - after design, 3.000 persons were examined. The result showed that about 50 % persons of the participants did not change their attitudes at all. The remaining group changed their attitudes mainly in an opposite direction to their initial attitudes.

The more extreme the initial attitudes were the more outstanding was the direction of the change. Participants with extreme initial attitudes changed their attitudes in a greater extent than the others.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
1974	151	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☒ Psykologiskt examensarbete

Research supported by:

Author, Inst.

Eriksson, Karl Henrik
Linköping School of Education, Department of Educational Research

Title:

STUDIESITUATION OCH YRKESKARRIÄR, del I
(STUDY SITUATION AND VOCATIONAL CAREER, Part I) , 1973
Summary in English

Reference:

Title of project:

SYK-projektet (Studiesituation och yrkeskarriär)
The SYK Project (Study situation and vocational career)

Key words:

Counselling, University Students, Vocational Career

Abstract:

A long-time follow-up of two groups of university students, starting from a concrete guidance situation. The SYK Project, Final Report Part I. (Introduction, Chapter 1 and 2). Part II consists of Chapter 3 Method, Chapter 4 Results, Chapter 5 Discussion and Summary.
Two groups of 100 students each are studied. One (E) consists of students referred to psychological investigation and counselling (enlarged educational guidance) mainly because of slow or no study progress in 1956 to 1959. The other (K) is a random selection of students at the same university, matriculated at the same time as the E-group. E-group students answered a postal questionnaire regarding their study and vocational situation in 1959 and 1960. The two groups are followed-up with respect to their vocational situation in the first three months of 1973. Comparisons have been made between the counselling group (E) and the control group (K) in terms of certain base data, study breaks, examinations, vocational career, as far as such data are registered. The study focuses primarily on students planning a teaching career. In the E-group about 130 variables are recorded, and in the K-group about 30. These variables are related to each other, and also to results of previous research on university education.

Date: Nov 1973	**Pages:** 107	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Social Science Research Council

19

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Fhanér, Gunilla, Unit of General Psychology, Psychol. Dept., University of Göteborg
Hane, Monica, Psychol. Dept., University of Uppsala

Title:

Seat belts: Factors influencing their use. A literature survey

Reference:

Accident Analysis and Prevention, 1973, 5, 27-43.

Title of project:

Seat belts: Factors influencing their use.

Key words:

Seat belts

Abstract:

The review is based on studies relevant to seat belut use, reported between 1960 and 1970 from England, Finland, Sweden and the U.S.A.. Following a general discussion on the methodology used the findings of the surveys are grouped according to those variables most extensively studied. Studies of seat belt promoting campaigns and experiments in natural settings or in the laboratory are also discussed in the light of the specific methodological difficulties and weaknesses. It is concluded that the output from all the research activity on this problem area must be considered meagre, the most consistent findings being the differences in use levels between highway and city driving and the relation of belt usage and educational level. Campaign effects generally seem to have been small or none at all. Possible reasons for this are discussed and tentative recommendations are made. A few problem areas in need of research are suggested.

Date: 1973	Pages: 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Statens Trafiksäkerhetsverk, Sweden.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Fhanér, Gunilla, Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol., University of Göteborg
Hane, Monica, Dept. of Psychol., University of Uppsala

Title:

Seat belts: The importance of situational factors

Reference:

Accident Analysis and Prevention, 1973, 5, 267-285.

Title of project:

Seat belts: Factors influencing their use

Key words:

Situational variance

Abstract:

Two complementary studies were undertaken to investigate the relative importance of situational and individual factors in seat belt usage in private cars. In the first study, 75 car owners, drawn from the car register in Uppsala asnwered a questionnaire including items concerning their belt usage in various situations. The major situational difference was found to be between city and highway situations with only small variations within each environment. Point estimates of variance showed that the major proportion of the reported usage variation was due to individual factors. A coefficient of internal consistency approaching unity indicated unidimensionality of the variables. A hypothetical model was presented that accounted for the results in terms of two latent variables, disposition for belt use and difficulty of situation. The second study was conducted to get some indication of the validity of the verbal reports. Observations of belt use were made on 13 mornings during a three month period, and 105 of those who had passed regularly were later identified and answered a questionnaire, including some of the items of the first study. The results of the cross-validation supported the model. The correspondance between reported and observed belt use was relatively high, r=0.73 in this non-random sample. Despite a tendency to overestimate usage, it was concluded that verbal reports could be used as indicators of seat belt use.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens Trafiksäkerhetsverk, Sweden

21

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Herbert, Anders
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Factors in the perception of work difficulty.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 53, 1974.

Title of project:

Decision making and work difficulty

Key words:

Difficulty, perceived difficulty, difficulty of work.

Abstract:

The study was a preliminary attempt to find out what it is that makes certain work-tasks appear difficult to the worker. Some persons who had rated the degree of difficulty of their ordinary tasks were interviewed about the way they experienced certain tasks as difficult. This resulted in a list of twenty-eight statements of "why" they were difficult. A larger group of persons with the same kind of jobs then rated the relevance of each one of the statements, for both difficult and easy task. For all the statements except one the mean rating score of difficult tasks was higher than that of easy tasks. Some groups of "difficulty factors" seemed to have a fairly strong relationship to previously measured overall subjective difficulty of tasks, namely 1) effort required for the work, 2) uncertainty or doubt as to one's own ability, 3) activity calling for the judgment of alternative courses of action and their consequences. Factors can also be grouped into "internals" which relate to a persons' feelings when he perceives difficulty, and "externals" which are qualities of the work situation.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
	8	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research
The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

22

Author, Inst.

Herbert, Anders

Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Measurement of perceived work difficulty.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 52, 1974.

Title of project:

Decision making and work difficulty.

Key words:

Difficulty, perceived difficulty, difficulty of work.

Abstract:

The study aimed at finding answers to the following questions: - Can people rate the difficulty of their work-tasks in a consistent way? How is the agreement among persons rating the difficulty of the same tasks? Do the results obtained by different rating methods differ from each other. Three different groups of employees were studied - psychologists engaged in vocational counselling, telephone maintenance men, and claims adjusters of an insurance company. The subjects rated the average difficulty of tasks belonging to their job. The rating-methods were pair-comparisons, graphic scale, category scale, and numerical scale. The ratings were examined with regard to intra- and inter-rater reliability, and the rating-scales compared with regard to the distribution of rating-scores and the capacity for discrimination. The median rank correlation between an individual's repeated ratings ranged, for different groups of subjects, between 0.70 and 0.90. The inter-rater reliability, measured by the coefficient of concordance, was about 0.60. The rank order of difficulty among tasks was almost the same, irrespektive of rating method used, but the toal distribution of ratings differed conspicuously. In a group where preference for different tasks and uncertainty about outcome were measured, the results indicate that the more difficult tasks were preferred, and that a fairly strong relationship existed between uncertainty about outcome and perceived difficulty.

Date:	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

23

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Hirsch, Clas Jöran

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Kreativitetens roll vid val av utbildning och yrke
/The role of creativity in the vocational process/

Reference:

The Örebro project, report NO. 27. 1974. Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm.

Title of project:

The Örebro project

Key words:

Creativity, vocational process, divergent and convergent thinking

Abstract:

The role of creativity in the vocational process was studied for about 400 students, aged 18. The paper contains an extensive bibliografy of research within this field, and a psychodynamic model for the role of creativity in the vocational process was presented. The empirical results include the following:

1) High creativity students show a more flexible attitude in the vocational process and take more lines of career in consideration than low creativity students.

2) High creativity students are considering longer vocational training than low creativity students having the same IQ and home background.

Date: 1974	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ Psykologexamensarbete ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Mashour, Madjid

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Human Factors in Signalling Systems - Specific Application to Railway Signalling

Reference:

Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell/New York-Toronto: John Wiley

Title of project:

Signalling system

Key words:

Signalling, Human factors in signalling, Railway signalling

Abstract:

This work is a human factors contribution to the design and construction of railway signalling systems and deals with a variety of psychological problems which are either of relevance or common to optical signalling systems in general. The author investigates and explains the sources of these errors in railway signalling incorporating methods of analysis and extensive experimentation. These methods may be used for the investigation of similar problems in other types of optical signalling.

The book provides design recommendations for the reduction of human errors in railway signalling systems and as such, it can be used by the signal engineer and the safety expert as a guide to signalling design and application. As a research work, the book belongs to the fields of human factors engineering, applied and experimental psychology.

The contents include: Human factors' problems and objectives; human errors and organizations of signal indications; the assignment of signals to indications - the encoding problems; errors arizing from the physical aspects of signals; structural comparisons of various signalling systems and determination of their effectiveness; signal recognition errors; signal detection problems; changes in human information processing capacity in locomotion; determination of detectability of signal configurations; evaluation of signalling systems by simulation; task analysis, control-theoretical considerations, and the description of a special "signal simulator"; detailed error analyses.

Date: February, 19 1974	**No. of pages:** 341 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐ .Book....	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish State Railways

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Nilsson, Karin

Title:

Tidsstyrning i människa-maskinsystem/Pacing in man-machine systems

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 1, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Studies in the psychologyof work

Key words:

Pacing, man-machine systems, mental work

Abstract:

In the first part of the report the literature on paced work in industrial and laboratory settings is reviewed. An experimental pilot study ("Preliminary study of RT and subjective estimates as a function of work rate and time uncertainty") is reported in the second part.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 47 sid.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Nilsson, Tohr

Title:

Några psykofysiologiska mätmetoder och deras användningsområden inom arbetsvetenskap/Psychophysiological methods of measurement and their application to ergonomics: A review

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 3, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Studies in the psychology of work

Key words:

Psychophysiological measures, application in ergonomics, autonomic activity

Abstract:

Methods to measure autonomic and endocrine activity in the end organs are summarized. Studies with psychophysiological measures as indicators of (a) work intensity (b) environmental strain and (c) individual characteristics are reported. The relationship between verbal reports and psychophysiological measures are discussed and some general difficulties in measuring psychophysiological events are stated. An elementary physiological summary is given in the appendix.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 36 sid.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

27

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Nylén, Christer

Title:

Den arbetsvetenskapliga utbildningen i Sverige/The training and education in ergonomics in Sweden

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 6, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Studies in the psychology of work

Key words:

Training in ergonomics, curriculum, research funds

Abstract:

The aim of this report has been to give an up to date review of the training and education in ergonomics in Sweden. Three main education areas are described: A. The lower school system. B. The university system: Graduate and postgraduate level. C. The education and training of medical service staf at enterprices. Finally a presentation of the most important research grants and funds is given, in particular The Swedish Work Environment Fund.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 24 sid.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Rubenowitz, Sigvard

Title:

Experiences on industrial democracy and changes in work organization in Sweden

Reference:

Rapport från Psykologiska Institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet, Number 1 Volume 2 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Industrial democracy, autonomous groups, organizational change

Abstract:

A critical survey is made on socio-technical field experiments at five factories, in order to increase productivity and obtain higher job satisfaction.

The bulk of the scientific evidence suggest that the more the individual is enabled to exercise control over his task and relate his efforts to those of his fellows, the more likely is he to accept a positive commitment. In most cases, the trial activities have given rise to improvements both as regards production and job satisfaction.

Important factors to be taken into consideration when efforts are made to increase productivity and job satisfaction by means of organizational change are:

1/ the kind of technology involved
2/ the degree of commitment from the managers and supervisors
3/ the degree of commitment from the unions
4/ the wage system
5/ the status of the supervisor
6/ the traditional atmosphere in the working place
7/ the time factor

Date: 27/9 74	**Pages:** 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

29

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Rubenowitz, Sigvard

Title:

Vad tyckte de anställda ? Resultatsammanfattning av socialstyrelsens arbetsmiljöstudie 1973

An action reserach for improving job satisfaction at the Social Board of Health and Welfare and its institutions

Reference:

Vad tyckte de anställda ? Socialstyrelsens förlag. Stockholm 1973

Title of project:

Key words:

Job satisfaction, job analysis, opinion survey, personnel administration

Abstract:

The project aimed at improving organizational efficiency and job satisfaction by means of governmental reorganization and by means of a new progressive personnel administration, based on a written personnel policy.

In order to get an objective and representative basis of facts for the considerations and proposals for administrative improvements, the project began by mapping the employees' view of various aspects of their own situation, as well as of their opinion of the ideal ploicy for health and welfare within the respondents special field. The main fields treated in the questionnaires and interviews were the attitudes to work and work contents, supervisory issues and co-operation, various personnel administrative issues, the attitudes to work environment and to external factors. In all, 1936 officilas and social workers took part in the study.

Among the most interesting results that can be mentioned is that many of the problems and conflicts experienced at the various bureaus, officies and institutions could be traced back to too vaguely formulated official goals. These goals were interpreted in various ways by subgroups holding different views on e. g. health and welfare policy. Thus, operative goal conflicts often appeared in the daily work.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
27/9 74	35	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Social Board of Helath and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Rubenowitz, Sigvard and Iwar, Margaretha

Title:

Kvinnans situation inom vissa statliga förvaltningar

The situation for woman official within governmental agencies

Reference:

Kvinnans situaion inom vissa statliga förvaltningar. En kartläggning av hur den kvinnliga personalen vid 38 civila statliga förvaltningar upplever sin arbetssituation.
Stencilerad forskningsrapport från psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Title of project:

Key words:

Job satisfaction, woman officials, woman liberation movement

Abstract:

The project aimed at illuminating the situation of woman officials within governmental agencies, and describe circumstances which might obstruct equality between men and women as to salary, promotion, training opportunities, job satisfaction etc.

The investigation was based questionnaires and interviews at 38 governmental agenicies.

Based on the findings, recommendations as to personnel planning, on the job training, changed decision making processes in connection with promotion, and shorter working-hours for both men and women, are made.

Date: 27/9 74	**Pages:** 58	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Finance Department of the State

31

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Lennart Svensson, Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet.

Title:

Språket som grund för kompatibilitet. Validitetsproblem vid ett fall av "intressemätning". (Language as a base for compatibility. Problems of validity in a case of measurement of interest.)

Reference:

Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet nr 100.

Title of project:

See title above.

Key words:

Validity, meaning, semantic differential, factor analysis, interest.

Abstract:

The aim of the study was to analyse the concept of interest in relation to jobs. Interest was seen as a dimension of the meaning of the jobs to the individuals. The subjects were students in the last year of secondary school. Data comprised answers to a questionnaire of a semantic differential type and were factor analysed.

The results were discussed from the point of view that factor analysis did not seem to be the best method to account for the problem. The necessity of taking more fully into account the character of meaning of data was pointed out. We found that vocational interest gets its best theoretical anchoring as emotional meaning at a given cognitive content dominated by the activities associated with the job. We found information about the cognitive content to be necessary to make inferences of emotional meaning. The theoretical anchoring found gives a better base for observations (measurement) as these can be discussed within the same model as the theoretical constructs i.e. the model of meaning.

Date: Oct. 1975	**Pages:** 94	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Personaladministrativa rådet.

COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND MOTIVATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Armelius, Bengt-Åke and Armelius, Kerstin

Title:

Detection of cue intercorrelation and cue validities in a multiple-cue judgment task with a suppressor cue.

Reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 74, 1973
Umeå universitet

Title of project: Cue intercorrelations and inference behavior

Key words: Inductive inference, learning, cognitive processes

Abstract:

The subjects detection of cue intercorrelation, r_{ij}, and cue validities, r_{ei}, was tested after completion of a learning task with three levels of r_{ij} (.00, .40 and .80). The detection was tested by means of reproduction of r_{ij} in one test condition and r_{ei} in another. The reproduced r_{ij} values in the two redundant conditions closely matched the r_{ij} values of the learning tasks. There were, however, no differences among reproduced r_{ij} values which was explained as a positive set in the $r_{ij} = .00$ condition. The reproduced r_{ei} values were generally close to the r_{ei} values of the task with the exception of the non-valid cue for the $r_{ij} = .00$ condition, which was greatly overestimated. The conclusion was that the poor performance in suppressor variable tasks is due to the subjects inability to adjust the weights given to the cues, rather than to poor learning of r_{ij} and r_{ei}.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 11 sid.	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part report	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

33

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Armelius, Kerstin and Armelius, Bengt-Åke

Title:
Note on detection of cue intercorrelation in multiple-cue probability learning

Reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 75, 1973
Umeå universitet
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, in press

Title of project: Cue intercorrelations and inference behavior

Key words: Inductive inference, learning, cognitive processes

Abstract:

After completion of learning tasks with two different levels of cue intercorrelation (r_{ij} = .00 and .80) the detection of cue intercorrelation was tested with either a reproduction or a recognition method in a 2 x 2 factorial design. The reproduction method yielded an almost perfect matching between the reproduced intercorrelations and the intercorrelations of the task, while the recognition method resulted in systematically lower subjective intercorrelations. For the recognition method the subjective intercorrelation was found to vary with the criterion of recognition, so that the stricter the criterion, the higher the subjective intercorrelation.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 9 sid.	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part.report	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brehmer, Berndt

Title:

The effect of cue intercorrelation on interpersonal learning of probabilistic inference tasks

Reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 73, 1973
Umeå universitet
Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 1974, in press

Title of project: Inference behavior

Key words: Inductive inference, interpersonal learning, cognitive processes

Abstract:

The effects of cue intercorrelation on interpersonal learning of probabilistic inference tasks was studied by means of Hammond's triple-system lens model paradigm. The experiment varied the intercorrelation between two cues, the total predictability of the task, and the distribution of the validities of the cues in a factorial design. In the first blocks, the level of performance was somewhat higher when the cues were intercorrelated, but the intercorrelation did not affect the final level of performance. When task predictability was high, the subjects learned the beta weights for the cues, but when task predictability was low, there was no evidence that the subjects learned the appropriate weights for the intercorrelated cues. Finally, the results showed that the policies acquired by the subjects were nonoptimal due to inconsistency. Inconsistency was inversely related to task predictability.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 20 sid.	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part report	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brehmer, Berndt

Title:

Inductive inferences from uncertain information

Reference:
Umeå Psychological Reports No. 78, 1974
Psykologiska institutionen, Umeå universitet

Title of project: Inference behavior

Key words: Inductive inference, decision making, cognitive processes

Abstract:

This paper gives a brief summary of some of the results from studies on inductive inferences from uncertain information which have been conducted in the tradition of Brunswik's probabilistic functionalism and the tradition of decision theory.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 15 sid	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part report	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

36

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brehmer, Berndt

Title:
Note on clinical judgment and the formal characteristics of clinical tasks

Reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 77, 1973
Psykologiska institutionen, Umeå universitet

Title of project: Inference behavior

Key words: Clinical judgment, inductive inferences, cognitive processes

Abstract:

Results from studies on learning show that the formal characteristics of an inference task, such as the predictability of the task, affect the characteristics of the inference policy adopted by the subject. The present study used the results of five previosly published studies on clinical judgment to investigate whether effects similar to those obtained in the laboratory are obtained when the task is learned in a natural setting outside of the laboratory. The results suggest that the same relation between consistency of inferences and task predictability holds in clinical inference as in laboratory learning studies. These results indicate that to understand the process of clinical inference, it is not sufficient to analyze only the clinician. Instead, it is necessary to analyze the clinician-clinical-task-system.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 9 sid.	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☒ Part.report	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

37

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Berndt Brehmer

Title:
Policy conflict and policy change as a function of task characteristics: IV. The effect of cue intercorrelations

Reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 79, 1974
Psykologiska institutionen, Umeå universitet
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, in press

Title of project: Cognitive conflicts and policy formation in two-person groups

Key words: Interpersonal conflict, cognitive processes, inference

Abstract:

The hypothesis that intercorrelations between the cues in the conflict task will inhibit the reduction of the systematic differences in policies in policy conflict as studied in Hammond's "lens model" interpersonal conflict paradigm was tested in two experiments. The results supported the hypothesis, and suggested that the effect was due to the fact that the subjects have greater freedom in developing different policies when the cues are intercorrelated. In addition, the results suggested that the process of policy change when the conflict task has a lower degree of predictability than the original policy learning task might differ from that when the conflict task has the same predictability as the original task.

Date: 1973-11-24	**Pages:** 24 sid	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☒ Part.report	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brehmer, Berndt and Qvarnström, Göran

Title:

Feedforward, feedback, and subjective weights in multiple-cue judgments

Reference:

Umeå Psychological Reports No. 76, 1973
Umeå universitet

Title of project: Inference behavior

Key words: Inductive inference, decision making, cognitive processes

Abstract:

A fictitious medical diagnosis task was used to study how subjects integrate information from multiple cues, how they interpret the concept of weight in a multiple-cue judgment task, how they infere weights from experience with the task, and whether or not they are able to report the weights they are using. The results showed, (a) that most subjects integrated the information additively, (b) that they interpreted the concept of weight in terms of slopes or correlations, rather than in terms of variance accounted for by the cues, (c) that they could not infer the optimal weights from experience, but (d) they were able to report their weights, and the reported weights corresponded closely to the correlations between the cues and the judgments, but not to the variance in the judgments accounted for by the cues.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 11 sid.	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☒ Part report	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

39

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, Stanislav
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Phonological coding and order information.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 44, 1973.

Title of project:

Key words:

Memory; short-term storage; phonological coding.

Abstract:

Retention of order and item information was studied in two experiments in which subjects were to attent to a continuous perceptual-motor task, at the same time being presented with messages for immediate recall. In Experiment 1, visual tracking was used as a task to be attended to, the memory tasks being presented auditorily. In Experiment 2, subjects were instructed to attend to an "auditory tracking" task, the memory task being presented visually. In both experiments, the recall was inferior to a control condition where the subjects attended to the memory task itself. In Experiment 1, however, the overall decrease in recall was mainly due to a poorer retention of "item information only" i. e. to a poorer retention of messages with a wrong order of items, while in Experiment 2, the overall decline in recall was mainly due to a poorer retention of order information. It is argued that unless recall of positions of the individual items in a message is involved, which requires "breaking up" of the phonologically coded chain traces, retention of order information might be thought of as reduction rather than increase in the information stored. - Possible implications of the results in some work situations are pointed out.

Date:	Pages: 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Dornic, Stanislav.
Psychological Laboratories, the University of Stockholm.

Title:
Some studies on the retention of order information.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, the University of Stockholm, No. 412, 1974.

Title of project:
"Attention and Performance V"

Key words:
Memory; retention; storing of information.

Abstract:

Retention of order and item information was scored in five memory span experiments. The main results showed that in "difficult" conditions such as lack of attention, information stress, or influence of alcohol, the retention of completely correct messages with the correct order of items was not affected, the overall decrease in performance being due to a poorer retention of messages with a wrong order of items. Clustering of items according to categories (letter, digits) was markedly less pronounced than in the control ("easy") condition. It is suggested that in the above "difficult" conditions, the retention of item information largely depends on the retention of order information, recall of unrelated items in the order of input being more economical than recall in any other order. It is argued that unless recall of positions of the individual items in a string is involved, which requires "breaking up" of the phonologically coded chain traces, retention of order information might be thought of as reduction rather than increase in the information stored.

Date:	Pages: 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

41

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S., Borg, G., & Ohlsson, M.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Physical effort and short-term memory.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 40, 1973.

Title of project:

Physical work, effort and performance.

Key words:

Memory; arousal; physical work.

Abstract:

A simple short-term memory paradigm, involving both forward and backward recall, was used to study the effect of arousal induced by light physical effort. Arousal appeared to improve recall by increasing the proportion of correct responsed and /or by decreasing the processing time. In addition, the primacy/recency ratio was lower under physical effort, thus indicating a more active information processing in the state of arousal.

Date:	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S., Bratfisch, O., & Larsson, T.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Perceived difficulty in verbal learning.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 41, 1973.

Title of project:

Perceived difficulty

Key words:

Perceived difficulty; Subjective difficulty; verbal learning.

Abstract:

Twelve learning tasks were constructed consisting of 20 words each. The tasks differred in meaningfulness and in the number and closeness of associations. The tasks were presented auditorily, at a rate of one word/1.3 sec. Each task was repeated seven times. After each presentation, the Ss had to recall the words in the order of presentation. Following each recall, the Ss were asked to give their estimates of perceived difficulty using a magnitude estimation method with perceived difficulty of the first trial serving as the standard. The results showed perceived difficulty to be primarily related to performance as measured by the number of correctly recalled words ($r = -0.98$), secondarily to the time per word in recall i.e. to the rate of the recall process ($r = 0.85$). Inadequacy of a global concept of perceived difficulty is pointed out and it is argued that perceived difficulty may be a mediated experience, affected by a number of factors. In tasks such as the present one, not requiring any pronounced effort, and enabling S to perceive his output on a quantifiable continuum, perceived difficulty appears to be mediated by perceived performance.

Date:	Pages: 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

43

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S., Deneberg, G-B., & Hägglund, M.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Visual search in dominant and nondominant languages.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 37, 1973.

Title of project:

Key words:

Visual search; language; attention

Abstract:

Two experiments were carried out on the influence of short-term memory load on visual search. Forty-eight Swedish subjects with a fluent knowledge of English participated in the experiments. The stimulus field consisted of 49 numbers consisting of two digits or two words, arranged in a 7 by 7 square matrix. In Experiment 1, the numbers were in the form of digits (e.g. 24), in Experiment 2 in the form of either Swedish or English words (e.g. "twenty-four"). The subjects looked for one, two or three targets at the same time. While searching, they were to keep in mind the target names either in their dominant or in their nondominant language. The results showed that the search time grew, in all conditions, as a positively accelerated function of the number of targets looked for at the same time, this trend being significantly more pronounced when search was made in the nondominant laguage. On an average, the search time for symbols (Experiment 1) was shorter than that for words (Experiment 2), but the increase in search time under memory load was relatively greater in Experiment 1.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
	14	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

44

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S., Hagdahl, R., & Hanson, G.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Visual search and short-term memory in the deaf.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 38, 1973.

Title of project:

Key words:

Memory; visual search; deaf.

Abstract:

A group of deaf Ss and two groups of hearing Ss participated in an experiment on visual search with different loads on short-term memory. The S´s task was to learn one, two or three letter-digit combinations (Condition 1, 2 and 3 respectively and then to look for them on a matrix consisting of 49 such combinations (Fig. 1). In Conditions 2 and 3, only one of the combinations (targets) really appeared on the matrix. Before starting the search task, a correct written recall of the target set was required. The results showed no difference between the deaf and the hearing Ss in Condition 1, either in learning time or in search time. In Condition 2 and 3, the deaf Ss´learning time increased considerably as compared with the hearing Ss´ learning time, but there was no significant difference between the groups as to the search time. There was a clear tendency in the deaf Ss to learn the target set according to categories (letters, digits) rather than according to the order. In contrast to the hearing Ss, the deaf tended to have shorter search times for the homophone target sets than for non-homophone ones. The results are discussed as being due to the deaf´s predominant coding strategies (visual, dactylic and category-coding) which, in comparison with phonological coding used by hearing Ss, make storing and rehearsal of order-information more difficult. On the other hand, the matching process involved in search may be easier for the deaf who, in contrast to the hearing, may match the memory trace more directly against the visual input. Phonological coding has again been shown to be a disadvantage in tasks consisting of homophone units.

Date:	Pages:			
	16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S., Sarnecki, M., & Svensson, J.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Perceived difficulty, learning time and subjective certainty in a perceptual task.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 43, 1973.

Title of project:

Perceived difficulty

Key words:

Perceived difficulty; Subjective difficulty; confidence.

Abstract:

A series of 5-alternative forced-choice perceptual tasks were constructed, the S being instructed to (1) identify the correct item, (2) indicate his degree of confidence in his choice, and (3) estimate the degree of (perceived) difficulty of the task. The main experimental variable was learning time i. e. the time during which the Ss inspected the criterion items before they tried to identify them among the comparison items. The data showed a close relationship between perceived difficulty, confidence, and performance, respectively, the correlation coefficients being somewhat higher for high-performance subjects than for low-performance ones. The results are in line with earlier findings indicating that perceived difficulty may be considered a mediated experience affected by a number of factors. In learning tasks such as the present one, the subject receives no information feedback and is thus unable to perceive his output on a clear-cut quantifiable continuum. Under these circumstances, subjective certainty appears to play an important role in the experience of difficulty. "Stress of time" seemed to be another essential factor contributing to the increase in perceived difficulty.

Date:	Pages:			
	14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S. Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm
Stelmach, G. E. School of Education, University of Wisonsin-Madison

Title:

Retention of passive movement as a function of attention and recall delay.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 48, 1974

Title of project:

Physical work, effort and performance.

Key words:

Motor memory; retention of movement; attention.

Abstract:

An experiment was performed using a simple immediate-memory paradigm. The subjects´ task was to recall a passive horizontal movement of varying amplitude after 0, 3, and 7 second intervals. The task was carried out under two conditions. In one condition, movements to be reproduced were presented while the subjects performed an attention task with high information load. In the other condition, the subjects were asked to "fully concentrate" on the motor task. The inspection of the absolute error revealed that in the first condition, performance was markedly worse and in addition there was a significant interval effect. Results were interpreted to support the view that attention plays a major role in short-term motor memory.

Date:	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund
National Institute of Education, U.S.A.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S., Svensson, J., & Sarnecki, M.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Memory trace and expectancy in a recognition task.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 50, 1974.

Title of project:

Kortidsminnets roll i uppmärksamhetsprocesser.

Key words:

Memory trace; vigilance; expectancy.

Abstract:

Two experiments were performed in which the subject's task was to detect a visual signal in a series of non-signals. Signals were presented only in the first, shorter part of the session. In the second part only non-signals were presented, although subjects were instructed to report signals throughout the whole session. (A) high number of false alarms during the signal-free period was found, this being inversely related to the number of hits in the first part of the session. There was no significant decline in subjective confidence throughout the session. The results are interpreted as due to expectancy and to decreasing strenght of the memory trace of the signal.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
	7	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ulla M Holm, Department of Education, University of Linköping, Linköping

Title:

The Discovery Method and the Direction Method in connection with varying degrees of Distributed and Massed Criterion Information

Reference:

Department of Education, University of Linköping, Linköping, 1974, In press

Title of project:

The Discovery Method and the Direction Method in connection with Massed and Distributed Criterion Information

Key words:

discovery, direction, induction, deduction, reinforcement, feedback

Abstract:

The problem under investigation is: Which are the learning effects over short time and over long time of, firstly, the discovery versus the direction method, secondly, massed versus distributed criterion information (KOR), and, thirdly, the interaction between the two?

A series of three classrooms experiments is carried through. The experiments are designed into a two-factor model, making analysis of variance an appropriate method for treatment of data.

Some 800 pupils in the Swedish elementary school, distributed over the three experiments, serve as subjects. The learning material is of an artificial type, making all subjects naive.

The results so far show a clear tendency to interaction between the two variables principle information and criterion information, indicating either direction method together with massed or distributed criterion information, or discovey method together with intermediate degrees of massed criterion information to be the most effective teaching modes, other things being equal.

Date: Oct, 1974	**Pages:** -	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

49

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Pettersson, H. E. and Svenson, O.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-11385 Stockholm, Sweden

Title: Subjects' simplification of rules for estimating money saved when buying a specified quantity of a cheaper product compared with a more expensive one.

Reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1974, 15, 127-134.

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:

Cognitive processes, information integration, price estimation

Abstract: Estimates of money saved, when buying a specified quantity of flowers of a cheaper kind compared with a more expensive kind, were collected from two different groups, for different quantities and combinations of prices. One group gave their estimates in 13 sec, and the other in 15 sec. The data were analysed according to four different models, all consisting of a multiplicative combination of two components, one related to the quantity to be bought and the other to the combination of prices. The estimates of both groups showed systematic deviation from the correct savings, and the estimates of the groups were best described by one simple and one more complex model respectively.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
September 10 1974	8	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Santesson, Anna
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

The perception of logical principles in a test of reasoning ability.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 45, 1974.

Title of project:

Subjective intelligence factors

Key words:

Intelligence, perceived structure, reasoning ability.

Abstract:

An experiment was conducted with the purpose of investigating whether subjects would perceive different logical principles behind the solution of individual items in a test of reasoning ability. The 32 subjects participating in the study were asked to group items whose solution, according to their opinion, was ruled by the same logical principle. The individual categorizing was limited to those items to which a subject had responded in a testing session prior to the experiment. The number of actual occurrences of each of the combinations of items, (23 x 24) /2, was expressed as a percentage of the number of possible occurrences. The thus resulting matrix was treated by a method of cluster analysis in turn yielding three interpretable clusters. When plotting the items belonging to these three clusters, respectively in a graph, relating estimated item difficulty (by the method of magnitude estimation) to the item sequence of a test based on decreasing solution frequencies (data were available from a previous experiment), it was shown that there was a rather great variation within the clusters as far as both perceived difficulty and objective difficulty was concerned. Difficulty could thus not be said to have influenced the subjects in the sorting task. Within each of the obtained clusters an increase of objective difficulty had its correspondence in a increase of perceived difficulty. Thus the same kind of relation was found within clusters as had previously been found between the two measures concerning the total test.

Date: May, 1974	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Sjöberg, Lennart. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol., University of Göteborg

Title:
A cognitive theory of similarity

Reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg, Sweden, 1972, 2, No. 10

Title of project:
Bedömning och val

Key words:
Similarity, cognition

Abstract:

Two cognitive theories of similarity are outlined, the attribute theory and the frequency theory. The attribute theory assumes that similarity is a function of the number of common properties of two objects. The frequency theory assumes that similarity judgments are made with reference to a common class and a universe and that similarity reflects the size of the common class in relation to the size of the universe. The theories are tested in four experiments. Both seem to fit well to data, with a slightly better fit for the frequency theory. Finally, relations between similarity and difference are discussed.

Date: 1972	**Pages:** 23	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Sjöberg, Lennart. Unit of General Psychology, Psychol. Dept., University of Göteborg.

Title:

Models of similarity and intensity

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No. 10.

Title of project:

Bedömning och val.

Key words:

Similarity, perceived intensity, scaling.

Abstract:

The paper reviews the development of content models of similarity and their foundations in work of unidimensional similarity and multidimensional ratio estimation. Certain empirical and theoretical problems are discussed. The paper then discusses the content and the distance models from several points of view noting that, with few exceptions, the distance model has a clear theoretical advantage. It is concluded that the content models may have a limited applicability in cases with (a) only qualitative variation, (b) no unique dimensions, and (c) cluster structures or dimensional variation of a non-radex kind.

Date: 1973	Pages: 24	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Svenson, O.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title: Analysis of strategies in subjective probability inferences as evidenced in continous verbal reports and numerical responses.

Reference: Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 396.

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:

Cognitive process, decision making, think aloud technique

Abstract:

In a bayesian book bag and poker chips probability inference task analysis of data from a think aloud technique were found to be a valuable complement to traditional regression methods also used. The results indicated that in simultaneous presentations of samples the difference between the number of blue and red chips in a sample played a significant role as well as the proportions of chips in determining the estimates which showed the generally found effect of conservatism.

Date: September 10 1974	Pages: 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Svenson, O., and Montogomery, H.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

A frame of reference for the study of decision processes.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1974, No. 409.

Title of project:

Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:

Cognitive processes, decision making, information integration.

Abstract:

It is suggested that a decision made in a complex situation can be described as a dynamic process, where the decision maker treats and seeks information sequentially. The character of this process is interactive so that certain information may lead to the application of one of several postulated decision rules, and the application of a given rule may lead to a specific search of complimentary or reevaluation of already processed information. Some possible decision rules are presented in some detail and suggestions are given about principles guiding the order of application of the particular rules in a decision process. It is assumed that the character of a decision process depends on the decision maker's personality and the situation, but it is also assumed that it is possible to find some fixed sequences of application of decision rules, information seeking, and reevaluation of information, that have some consistency within and between subjects across situations and individuals. A think aloud technique is suggested for obtaining data complimentory to other types of data needed for descriptions of decision processes of more complex types.

Date: January 1974	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

55

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Professor Ingvar Werdelin
Dept. of Education, School of Education, Linköping

Title:

Concept Formation and Concept Learning
Linköping Studies in Education, Reports No. 1, 1974

Reference:

Title of project:

Factors in Problem Solving (Linköping School of Education)

Key words:

Learning, Problem Solving, Concept Formation

Abstract:

The report summarizes the work carried out by a Swedish research project, which has studied concept formation and concept learning in school situations. The following specific areas were touched upon:

(1) The effects of individual discovery and external direction on learning in school
(2) The automatization process
(3) Concrete materials in the teaching of mathematics
(4) The effects of the abstractness of concepts
(5) The measurement of attitudes etc.

Date: October 1974	**Pages:** 150	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brenner, S-O, and Hjelmquist, E.

Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Psycholinguistics: Foundations and research approaches I. From de Saussure (1916) to Chomsky (1957), Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1974, 4, No 3.

Reference:

Title of project:

VErbal Gruppdynamisk interaktionsAnalys (VEGA)

Key words:

Linguistic theory, psycholinguistics, verbal communication

Abstract:

The report is a critical review of psycholinguistic research and research foundations, including research based on Chomsky (1957).The Whorfian hypothesis is discussed in view of recent proposals from psycholinguistic researchers. The influence that linguistic theories have had on research approaches is traced and critisised.What should be of main interest for psychologists studying the production and understanding of speech is pointed out.In order to do this an outline of the development of linguistic theory is given.This outline is concentrated on Saussure (1916), Hjelmslev (1953, first published 1943) and Chomsky (1957).The conclusion is that linguistic theory has led psychologists to concentrate on highly artificial situations that bear little resemblence to everyday communication.When using more natural situations, psycholinguistcs get results that cannot be accounted for by a linguistic approach based on e.g. Chomsky (1957).

Date: 1/4 1974	Pages: 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brenner, S-O, and Hjelmquist, E.
Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Psycholinguistics: Foundations and research approaches II. From Chomsky (1965) to Chomsky (1971), Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1974, 4, No. 18.

Reference:

Title of project:

VErbal Gruppdynamisk interaktionsAnalys (VEGA)

Key words:

Linguistic theory, psycholinguistics, verbal communication

Abstract:

The report is the second in a series of reports aiming at mapping the foundations of and research approaches to psycholinguistics. It contains a discussion of the development in linguistics after Chomsky (1957). A comparison is made of the meta-scientific assumptions of the treated linguistic theories and argue that a psycho- or sociolinguistic theory must be explicitely related to a linguistic theory with matching meta-scientific and scientific assumptions.

Date: 1/8 1974	Pages: 26	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Carin Holmlund, Pedagogiska Institutionen, Stockholms universitet

Title:

Barns talspråk ur socialpedagogisk synvinkel (Childrens speech from a socialpedagogical point of view)

Reference:

Stockholm, Acoprint
Pedagogiska Institutionen, Stockholms universitet
Stockholm
1974, IAN-rapport 118

Title of project:

Barns talspråk ur sociologisk synvinkel (Childrens' speech from a sociological point of view)

Key words:

sociolinguistics, primary school, syntax

Abstract:

The practical problem under investigation in this publication, could be shortly put: what differences in speech (under specified circumstances) can be found between primary school children who comes from lower status homes and their counterparts from higher status homes.
The method adoped is a syntactical analysis of speech in the macro-syntactical level. Three dimensions has been described: complexity, correctness and completeness.
Lower status children were in all situations found to have lower points in all tree dimensions. The strengt of social class variation in speech was however found to be very much dependent on the actual situation in which the child had to interact. It was found that a formal situation would elict bigger social differences than would an informal situation.
The connection between speech and certain other background variables have also studied, such as: sex, mothers' occupation as working at home or working away from home, intelligence and preeschoolattendences.

The theoretical first part is a discription of Bernstein's theories of the connection between speech and the socializationprocess. These ideas have been critically delt with and used as a ground for a class analysis of speech variations.

Date: 25/5 1974	**Pages:** 243	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen (The National Board of Education)

59

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Wistrand, Ann
Inst. of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Verbalt beteende - En studie av ett urval 18-åringars verbala uttryckssätt i samband med mönstringsintervju

Verbal behaviour - A study of a sample of 18 years old young men and their verbal way of expression in connection with interview at mustering before military service

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet
IAN-rapport nr. 131. 1974.

Title of project:

Key words:

Verbal behaviour, verbal expression, interview analysis of

Abstract:

The goal of this examination was to analyse the process of interviewing as source of information as to facts and states of affects and to describe eventual language difficulties for understanding and their social correlates. Methods for analysing taped interviews have been examined to find out if there are language differences between different groups of intelligence and if there are methods to trace hidden information in what is said. Bernstein's theories were tested. Differences were found but very small and especially with regard to the ability of abstraction which increases with level of IQ.
When testing scales of anxiety and aggression was the only difference for the low IQ level with higher anxiety.
Some suggestions for future research were given.

Date: Sept. 1974	**Pages:** 49	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☒ Ex. for psychologists

Research supported by:

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Aggestedt, Bert) Pedagogiska institutionen,
Tebelius, Ulla) Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg.

Title: Barn - skola - idrott. En socialpsykologisk-fysiologisk studie över barns idrottsbeteende.
1. Teoretisk referensram och instrumentkonstruktion.
/Children - school - sport. A socio-psychological and physiological survey of sport behavior of children.
Part 1. Theoretical framework and instrument construction./

Reference:
Report no. 61 from The Department of Educational Research,
Gothenburg School of Education.

Title of project:
Gymnastic Activities In Schools (The GAIS project)

Key words:
Children - sport behavior, physical fitness, physical education, measuring problems.

Abstract:

This report discusses the theoretical frame of sport behavior of children and grown-ups. As sport is an integrated part of a nation's cultural life children are exposed to the values, norms and behavior of sport through parents, play-mates and TV at an early age.
The aim of this report is to throw light on the extent to which school takes part in this process.
A motor fitness test, questionnaires and a sport knowledge test have been constructed and tried out in a pilot-study.
The present report presents the problems, the general plan and the measuring instruments used for students and parents.

Date: 26.9.74	**Pages:** 121	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ Doktorsexamen.......

Research supported by:
National Board of Education.

61

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Almgren, E. & Gustafsson, E.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:
Fostran till världsmedborgaransvar: Utvärdering av ett undervisningsförsök om "de mänskliga rättigheterna med exemplifiering från zigenarnas situation". /Training in world citizen responsibility: Evaluation of a teaching experiment on "human rights with examples from the situation of the gipsies"./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 227, 1973

Title of project:
Social utveckling och fostran i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words:
Social interaction, attitudes towards ethnic groups, international understanding, teaching experiment

Abstract:

A study has been carried out among students in grades 3 and 5 in Malmö in order to investigate the effects of teaching material on "human rights with examples taken from the situation of the gipsies". A comprehensive test battery has been given to about 800 students in experimental and control groups. Analysis of variance has been used to investigate the significance of the factors: influence of teaching material, contact with immigrants, grade, sex, social class of home district, previous teaching about and the teacher's interest for international issues. Some examples from the results: (1) The teaching material has had a positive effect on the students' attitudes towards gipsies and other ethnic groups and international relations. (2) Contact between Swedish children and immigrant children has in grade 5 particularly proved to have positive effects on the development of the students' attitudes and appears to counteract the negative development which otherwise occurs between grades 3 and 5. (3) The teaching material has had somewhat more effect in classes with than in classes without immigrant children. (4) Teaching about international issues prior to the experimental teaching has been of importance for the development of positive student attitudes towards other ethnic groups and international relations. (5) There is a positive connection between the interest of the teacher for teaching about international issues and the degree of the students' tolerance towards other ethnic groups and world citizen responsibility.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
December 1973	150	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Almgren, E. & Gustafsson, E.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

World citizen responsibility: Assessment techniques, developmental studies, material construction, and experimental teaching

Reference:

Educ. psychol. Interactions (Malmö: School of Education), No. 48, 1974

Title of project:

Social utveckling och fostran i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words:

Social development, ethnic group, social influence, educational influence, test development, material- and methods system

Abstract: This report presents a summary of a sub-project, called "World citizen responsibility", within the larger project "Social development and training", carried out at the Malmö School of Education. The major objectives of this sub-project have been: (a) To construct, adapt and test measuring methods that increase our ability to map the social development of the students with regard to ideas and knowledge about and attitudes to foreign peoples and international relations, and that could be used in evaluating attempts to promote this development. (b) To map by means of such methods some features of age development. (c) To explore selectively different possibilities for applying educational influence in order to promote understanding and a feeling of responsibility for developments in the world community; to reduce the inclination for unthinking disparagement of those who are different etc. - Extensive test batteries have been constructed. The results showed in the older students a greater general readiness to make social contacts, but at the same time more negative ideas and stereotypes, particularly concerning certain minority groups and immigrants. Both teachers and students show considerable interest in a more "internationalized teaching", but the teachers pointed out the lack of suitable material. The project tried to improve this situation partly by compiling an inventory of existing material of potential interest for teaching for world citizen responsibility, partly by developing and testing new teaching packages. One of these was intended for grades 3-6 and deals with human rights, made concrete by reference to the situation of the gipsies. The results of the program tests undertaken give reason for optimism. A carefully defined educational influence instrumentalized in a teaching package of the type that the material on human rights represents can obviously achieve clear positive effects. Earlier teaching in this field were also found to be of importance for the development of positive and tolerant student attitudes.

Date: April 1974	**Pages:** 34	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

63

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

Gösta W Berglund & Thomas L Hilton
Institute of Education, University of Uppsala

Rapporttitel:

Sex differences in mathematics achievement -
A longitudinal study

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Journal of Educational Research, 1974, 67, 231-

Projekttitel:

ETS Growth Study

Nyckelord:
Sex differences
Mathematics achievement

Referat (på engelska):

With the objective of investigating sex-typed interests as possible causes of difference in mathematics achievement between the sexes, the study made use of longitudinal data from the Growth Study, begun at ETS, Princeton, USA in 1961. Growth in mathematics achievement as measured by STEP Math and SCAT Q was compared with changing interest patterns as reflected in certain biographical questionnaire responses. At grade 5 there were no differences in achievement, but thereafter the boys pulled ahead, while parallel differences emerged in the percentage perceiving mathematics as interesting and as likely to be helpful in earning a living.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☐ Sv.	☐ Slutrapp.	☐ Diss.
		☒ Eng.	☒ Delrapp.	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Bjerstedt, A.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Fyra aspekter av social utveckling och träning. /Four aspects of social development and training./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Orientering och Debatt, No. 45. Malmö: School of Education, 1974.

Title of project:

(1) Social development and training; (2) Student democracy

Key words:
Social development, social interaction, cooperation, democratization, international understanding, teacher-pupil relations

Abstract:
This is a book in Swedish summarizing two research projects with closely related aims. The projects have been called "Social development and training in the comprehensive school" and "Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels". One overall purpose can be said to have been to increase our possibilities of evaluating different attempts to promote the school's goals in social training (by adding to our basic knowledge, by improving our measurements, and by studying certain effects of educational influence). The work has been presented successively in about eighty reports and publications.

The projects have concentrated on four aspects of social development and training, labelled: (a) Cooperation, (b) Resistance to authority and propaganda, (c) World citizen responsibility, (d) Democratic attitudes.

The mapping studies of the projects have in several respects given a discouraging picture of the "normal" development during the years in the comprehensive school. We do not find, for example, any strong increase in the students' evaluative ability (ability to evaluate information critically) in the higher grades. We find marked stereotypes in sex-role perception. And we find increasingly negative ideas about certain minority groups and immigrants. At the same time various experiments with specified educational influence give us reason for optimism. Systematic measures pay and give results in the desired direction. A further development of such measures is therefore recommended.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 56	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

65

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bjerstedt, Å.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Social development and social training in the comprehensive school: Project summary and report abstracts

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 27, 1974

Title of project:
Social utveckling och fostran i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words:
Educational research, social development, personality assessment, cooperation, international attitude, authority relations, educational level: comprehénsive school

Abstract:
The field of social development and training at school is extensive. In the project "Social development and training in the comprehensive school", carried out at the Malmö School of Education, the work has focussed on three relatively different aspects, (a) "cooperation", (b) "resistance" (ability to make independent decisions, resistance to "non-objective" attempts to influence), and (c) "world citizen responsibility" (feeling of responsibility for developments in other countries, reduced inclination to disparage unthinkingly anything foreign etc.). The studies carried out have dealt with construction and testing of measuring methods, mapping of student development, and explorations of different possibilities of using educational influence. In general, the mapping studies of the project have in several respects given a discouraging picture of the "normal" development during the years in the comprehensive school. We do not find, for example, any strong increase in the students' evaluative ability in the higher grades. We find marked stereotypes in sex-role perception. And we find increasingly negative ideas about certain minority groups and immigrants. At the same time various experiments with specified educational influence give us reason for optimism. Systematic measures pay and give results in the desired direction. - The project has reported its results successively in the different series of the Malmö department, in a total of about fifty publications. - The present paper gives a project summary and abstracts or annotations of the various reports.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
May 1974	20	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bjerstedt, A.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Social development and training in school: Glimpses from two research projects

Reference:

Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 24. Lund: Gleerup, 1974.

Title of project:

(1) Social development and training; (2) Student democracy

Key words:

Social development, social interaction, cooperation, democratization, international understanding, teacher-pupil relations

Abstract:

Two research projects with closely related aims are briefly presented in English in this booklet. The projects have been called "Social development and training in the comprehensive school" and "Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels". One overall purpose has been to increase our possibilities of evaluating different attempts to promote the school's goals in social training (by adding to our basic knowledge, by improving our measurements, and by studying certain effects of educational influence).

The projects have concentrated on four aspects of social development and training, labelled Cooperation, Resistance to authority and propaganda, World citizen responsibility, and Democratic attitudes.

In several respects the mapping studies of the projects have given a discouraging picture of the "normal" development during the years in the comprehensive school. We do not find, for example, any strong increase in the students' ability to evaluate information critically. We find marked stereotypes in sex-role perception. And we find increasingly negative ideas about certain minority groups and immigrants. At the same time various experiments with specified educational influence give us reason for optimism. Systematic measures pay and give results in the desired direction. A further development of such measures is therefore recommended.

The work of the projects has resulted in three types of product: measuring instruments, certain teaching material and finally research reports giving account of results. The work has been presented successively in about eighty reports and publications, listed at the end of the book with abstracts or annotations.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 48	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education; Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Bjerstedt, A.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels: Project summary and report abstracts

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 28, 1974

Title of project:
Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier. /Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:
Social development, cooperation, democratic value, participation, teacher-pupil relation, authority relation, personality assessment, educational levels: compulsory school, upper secondary, teacher training

Abstract:

The main aims of the project "Student democracy", carried out at the Malmö School of Education, has been (a) to study some characteristic patterns of interaction, attitudes and opinions related to the existing forms of student participation at various levels of education in Sweden; (b) to study relations between such attitudes and opinions on the one hand and certain background and individual variables on the other; and (c) to investigate how the introduction of new procedures for co-planning functions and how it is experienced (the process of innovation). The work was divided into three sections: one part of the project dealt with studies in grades 1-6; another part with studies in grades 7-12; and a third part studied student democracy at the post-school level, with particular emphasis on teacher training. In general, internal democracy in schools has made progress during the last decade, and several of the results from the various experimental activities studied were positive. However, many deficiencies are still very obvious, and the project members outline a number of follow-up recommendations. - The project has reported its results successively in the different series of the Malmö department, in a total of about thirty publications. - The present paper gives a project summary and abstracts or annotations of the various reports.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

68

Author, Inst.

Bjerstedt, A.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Vier Aspekte der sozialen Entwicklung and Erziehung. /Four aspects of social development and training./

Reference:

Didakometrie und Soziometrie (Malmö: School of Education), No. 13, 1973

Title of project:

Social utveckling och fostran i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words: Social development, democratic value, international attitudes

Abstract:

Four aspects of social development and training have been studied in educational research at the Malmö School of Education: (1) "cooperation", (2) "ability to resist non-objective influence", (3) "world-citizen responsibility", and (4) "democratic attitudes". About eighty reports and publications from this area are available from the Malmö department. Brief summaries in German are presented in this survey report covering the period up to August, 1973.

Date: August 1973	**Pages:** 26	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ German	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Björk, L.-E.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Effekter av BASIC-programmering i gymnasieskolans årskurs 1 på elevernas numeriska färdigheter och attityder mot matematik. /BASIC programming in the tenth-grade mathematics course and its effects on students' numerical ability and attitudes towards mathematics./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 246, 1974

Title of project:

-

Key words:

The computer in teaching, mathematics teaching, numeric skill, attitudes towards mathematics, level: upper secondary school.

Abstract:

The main aim of this study has been to find out how instruction in the BASIC programming language affects the students' numeric skills and their attitudes towards mathematics. The study has been conducted in the theoretical lines of the tenth grade (upper secondary school).
The study has shown that the computer can be introduced into the upper secondary school in such a way as to
a) improve numeric and algebraic skill
b) make attitudes towards mathematics more positive
c) make the teaching more meaningful for low-achievement students in particular

Date: July 1974	**Pages:** 44	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Björklund, S.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Att befrämja kreativitet i skolan: Några elev- och lärarsynpunkter på en uppsättning övningsmaterial i svenska, matematik och orienteringsämnen. /Encouraging creativity in school: Some student and teacher opinions on a battery of exercises in Swedish, mathematics and general subjects./

Reference:

Pedagogiska hjälpmedel (Malmö: School of Education), Nr 12, 1974

Title of project:

Kreativitet i skolan. /Creativity in school./

Key words:

Creativity, teacher behavior, student behavior, instructional material

Abstract:

In order to study the possibilities of promoting creativity in school, special series of exercises in three school subjects have been constructed (Pedagogiska hjälpmedel, No. 1-7). The effects of the exercises have been examined with comprehensive test batteries (Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 243). In the present report the attitudes of students and teachers towards the exercises are explored.

Date: 1974	Pages: 24	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

71

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Björkquist, Lars-Magnus, Johansson, Trude, Järpsten, Birgitta & Mattson, Eva, Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. (Pedagogical centre, Stockholm local education authority)

Title:

Diagnostiska läs- och skrivprov (DLS) för årskurs 2 och 3.
Förteckning över träningsmaterial. (Diagnostic reading and writing test for grade 2 and 3. List of training materials)

Reference:

Stockholm 1974. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 55.

Title of project:

Diagnostiska läs- och skrivprov (DLS) för lågstadiet. (Diagnostic reading and writing test for the junior level)

Key words:

Reading, Writing, Test, Diagnosis, Dyslexia

Abstract:

The purpose is to construct new types of diagnostic reading and writing tests for grade 2 and 3. The tests are intended to be an aid in judging on one hand whether there are reading disabilities, on the other, how they manifest themselves. Psychologists as well as clinical teachers should be able to use the tests.

The test construction has been arranged in the following way: Groups of specialists (4-6 persons) have been working with the different subtests. Evaluation and item analysis have taken place continuously during the work on these matters.

The evaluation is done partly through calculating stanine values for each test, partly through tables of analysis showing the pupil´s possible weaknesses, based upon his wrong answers in the test. The tables of analysis make it possible for the teacher to use the DLS in a more convenient way as a diagnostic basis for his instruction, and not only as a selective instrument.

Norms for the tests have been developed for grade 2 and 3 during October and April.

The report also contains a list of the publications on different training materials. The list is based upon the different types of mistakes that are included in the tables of analysis. It is meant to make it easier for the teacher to find suitable exercises.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

72

Author, Inst.

Björnsson, C H, & Tideholm, Rune, Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion. (Pedagogical centre, Stockholm local education authority)

Title:

Läsbarhetsprövning av engelsk skoltext. (Readability of English texts for schools)

Reference:

Stockholm 1974. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 53.

Title of project:

Läsbarhetsprövning av engelsk skoltext. (Readability of English texts for schools)

Key words:

Readability
English

Abstract:

The purpose is to investigate if the Swedish instrument for measuring the degree of difficulty of text (lix) may be applied to English text in general, as well as school texts in particular. The Swedish formula has the following simple form: Sentencelength + Wordlength = Lix. Wordlength here means the percentage of words with more than 6 letters. Sentencelength is the number of words per sentence, and Lix is purely a shortening of the Swedish läsbarhetsindex.

The main results from the first part of the project is that lix functions very well on English text. Its validity - before correction for attenuation - is .92. We have earlier got coefficients of exact this magnitude by similar studies on Swedish, German and Danish language. Norms for lix are the same for English as for Swedish and Danish. Texts with lix around 20 people usually judges as very easy, lix around 30 means easy, 40 medium, 50 difficult and 60 very difficult. The figures for German are throughout five units higher.

In the second part of the project we made norms for English school texts, used in Swedish schools. A great number of teachers and pupils decided the suitable grade(s) for 100 school texts. The report also contains a list of 1 360 English books and texts with figures for lix, sentencelength and wordlength.

Date:	**Pages:** 60	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

73

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brucefors, A.
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Concentration, perseverance and achievement.
Results from grade 4, 5 and 6 for the KUP-test.

Koncentration, uthållighet och prestation.
Resultat från åk 4, åk 5 och åk 6 på KUP-provet.

Reference:

Report from the Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm, no.87, June 1973.

Title of project:

A follow-up study by the National Board of Education and the School of Education of the maturity process in pupils aged 9-17 years (the SLU-project)

Key words:

Concentration, Achievement, Arithmetic, Primary school

Abstract:

Every year from grade 3 to and including grade 7 the students have been tested with the KUP-test, which measures concentration, perseverance and achievement. This report presents results from grades 4, 5 and 6 for approximately 600 students. The reliability of achievement as measured with the KUP-test is fairly high while the reliability of the rest of the measures in the KUP-test is quite low.

The achievement of both boys and girls is getting continuously higher from grade 4 to and including grade 6. In grade 6 the girls achieve significantly better than the boys. The change is the largest between the 4th and the 5th grade and fairly small between the 5th and the 6th grade.

The KUP-test shows weak correlations with verbal ability, inductive ability and perceptual speed, all tested with the DBA test. The correlations must be seen in relation to the low reliabilities of the measures of concentration and perseverance.

Correlations have been calculated between teacher ratings and the KUP-measures. The correlations are positive between achievement and concentration on the one hand and adaptability to the school situation as rated by the teacher on the other. There are no differences between boys and girls.

The correlations between school marks in Swedish, English and Mathematics in grade 6 and the KUP-test results are low.

The report recommends that if the KUP-test is used the measure of perseverance should not be used as it shows low correlations with the criterion and lacks reliability.

Date: June 1973	**Pages:** 63	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bureau L 3, Swedish National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

74

Author, Inst.

Brännström, Lauritz

Title: Ett försök att med visuella jämförelseuppgifter diagnostisera läsförmåga/ An attempt to diagnose beginners' reading ability with visual matching tests

Reference:
Arbetsrapport nr 10, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Communication skills of children

Key words:

Diagnose, reading ability, visual matching

Abstract:

Three tests which would discriminate five diagnostic categories with respect to reading ability - from illiterates to good readers in second class of primary school - were generated. The contents of tests varied from nonsense signs, unrelated letters, to approximations of words or words. The subject´s main task was to compare two visually presented sequences which were either identical or different with respect to one element or with respect to reversal of two elements. Sequence lengths in tests were varied. Exposure time and response time per item was strictly controlled. The data supported that the tests could discriminate the three diagnostic categories examined (children in 1st and 2nd class of primary school and a group of mentally retarded children). Consequences for methodology are finally discussed and detailed information about the items of the tests presented in the Appendix.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 55 sid.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐ Arbetsrapport	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

75

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

BULCOCK, J.W.
Institutionen för internationell pedagogik, Stockholms universitet

Title:

Achievement in Mother Tongue Literature
Some Strategies of Causal Analysis

Reference:

Stockholm University
Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education
Report No. 5
April 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Mother Tongue, Literature, Multivariate Analysis

Abstract:

This paper focuses on the cultural and personality resources of individuals and their school related skills as determinants of achievement in mother tongue literature. A path analytic approach is used to test a popular model of literature achievement which is applied to a subsample of Swedish 14-year olds selected from the data bank archive of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, University of Stockholm. Because the sex of the student and the amount of effort expended on school work accounts for variance in levels of performance over-and-above the causally interrelated system factors, it is necessary to control for the possibility of their confounding influence. Accordingly, a "pooling" procedure is used for adjusting the correlation matrix inorder to account for the bias in the regression model which is attributable to these factors. The analysis shows that both the cultural resources of the student's home, and his verbal ability, as mediated by his level of reading comprehension account for most of the "explained" variance in the model.

Date: 1974 April	**Pages:** 105	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Spencer Foundation

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 76

Author, Inst.

Böök, Anders

Title:
Aspekter på läsinlärning: En diskussion utifrån aktuella forskningsprojekt i Sverige/Aspects on learning to read: A discussion on the basis of recent research projects in Sweden.

Reference:
Arbetsrapport nr 9, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Communication skills of children

Key words:

Learning to read, teaching methods, information processing

Abstract:

Four different teaching methods in learning to read, recently developed in Swedish research projects, are described. Selected aspects on requirements on mainly pupils but also teachers are discussed in a rather general fashion. Some viewpoints on research strategy concludes the report.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 35 sid.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

77

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Davidsson, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Elevattityder och organisationsformer vid IMU-försök i årskurs 9. /Pupil attitudes and organizational models within IMU teaching in grade 9./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 222, 1973

/

Title of project:

Individualiserad matematikundervisning - IMU. /Individualized mathematics teaching./

Key words:

Mathematics, individualized teaching, organizational change, team teaching, work attitudes, educational level: grade 9

Abstract:

The report presents the results from individualized mathematics teaching in a streamed grade 9 where the IMU material (developed within the IMU project; cf. e.g. Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 21) has been used. The pupils belong to the group of pupils participating in the IMU project's investigation of effects. It discusses pupils' attitudes towards material, method, milieu, curriculum and IMU mathematics as well as mathematics in general. The attitudes towards different organizational models are also described.

Date: June 1973	**Pages:** 165	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author, Inst.

Einarsson, E. & Ekstrand, L.-H.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education.

Title:

Fallet Heimo. Praktiska elevvårdsmetoder för invandrarundervisningen. /The Heimo case. Practical methods for student welfare in the teaching of immigrants./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Orientering och Debatt, No. 46. Stockholm: Skandinaviska Testförlaget, 1974.

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Immigrants, student welfare, therapy, teacher behavior

Abstract:

The book is a case study of a Finnish immigrant boy in the Swedish comprehensive school. He is emotionally disturbed, with a mixture of aggressive and depressive behaviors. Different approaches and placements are tried, until a female immigrant teacher takes care of him and creates a therapeutic climate. She describes her teaching techniques as well as her own feelings of joy or anxiety as the situation varies. A list of therapeutic teacher behaviors is added. The list is based on experiments in creating a good emotional classroom atmosphere, carried out at the Malmö School of Education.

The list consists of advice in terms of actual behavior and action to be taken, derived from different theories in the fields of social psychology, ethnology, learning theory and communication. The case study is analyzed in terms of the list.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 20	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

79

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ekholm, M. and Sandgren, B.
Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Upplevelsebearbetning - ett praktiskt försök att påverka mellanstadieelevers medmänskliga förståelse och moraluppfattning

Conceptualisation through guided experiences - an attempt to influence the development of tolerance of others and moral judgement among pupils in the 5th grade

Reference:

Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet nr. 109

Title of project:

The SOS-project (Studies of School Socialisation)

Key words:

Socialisation, School, moral development, cognitive development, educational psychology, didactics

Abstract:

The study is based on theories of cognitive and moral development. Within these theories the concepts of egocentricity, consciousness, responsibility and learning by action are central for the construction of the pedagogical strategy to influence the formation of moral concepts among 5th-graders. A short discussion of the piagetanian "laborative" method is held. A description of the steps in an eight week'long practical educational process between two teachers and their pupils is given. Reports from the two teachers and the pupils are summarized. A very soft type of evaluation of the program is done. The results of this evaluation showed mainly that the pattern of communication within the studied classes was changed in the direction of an increased frankness. The report ends up in some outlooks for the future work in the field.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 65	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The national board of education

Referat över forskningsrapport 80

Författare: Fjellström, Å; Wikström, J.
Pedagogiska institutionen. Universitetet och lärarhögskolan i Umeå.

Rapporttitel: Inställning hos föräldrar och ledare till organiserad idrottslig fritidsverksamhet. (Attitudes of parents and leaders to organized leisure time sports.)

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter: Pedagogiska institutionen, Universitetet och lärarhögskolan i Umeå, Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 42 1974.

Projekttitel: Organiserad idrottslig fritidsverksamhet för 7-12 åringar.

Nyckelord: Leisure time, sports for children, primary school.

Referat (på engelska): This project was part of a nationwide research on leisure time activities for children at the age of 7 to 12 years. In this report the attitudes of the parents and the leaders of the children are reported. The expectations of the parents were fulfilled to a great extent, only concerning the possibility for the children to make new friends some parents said that their´s had not had any. The attitudes of the parents were in general very positive although a requested change was differentiation in respect of certain factors for instance age, length and skill. Certain organazional changes were also requested among leaders and parents.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☒ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-04	24	☐ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare: Socialstyrelsen, 10 000:-

81 **Referat över forskningsrapport**

Författare: Fjellström, Å; Wikström, J.
Pedagogiska institutionen. Universitetet och lärarhögskolan i Umeå.

Rapporttitel: Närvaro i organiserad idrottslig fritidsverksamhet i förhållande till vissa bakgrundsfaktorer. (Attendance in organized leisure time sports in respect to some background factors)

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter: Pedagogiska institutionen, Universitetet och lärarhögskolan i Umeå. Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 41 1974.

Projekttitel: Organiserad idrottslig fritidsverksamhet för 7-12 åringar.

Nyckelord: Leisure time, sports for children, primary school.

Referat (på engelska): This project was part of a nationwide research on leisure time activities for children at the age of 7 to 12 years. In this part the attendance was studied in respect to background factors as age, sex, possibilities for parents to arrange transports and so on. The methods used were a combination of questionnaires and data of attendance.
The average attendance was 12 of 25 possible times with no significant differences between boys and girls. The youngest and oldest children had higher absence than those at the age of 9 and 10 years.
The organized activities began in September and lasted till January. When half of the total time had passed a large decrease in attendance was notified, probably depending on decreasing interest and changes in the weather.
The possibility of the parents to arrange transports and their sport-interest had a strong correltion with attendance.

Datum: 1974-09-04	**Antal sid.:** 24	☒ **Sv.** ☐ **Eng.** ☐	☒ **Slutrapp.** ☐ **Delrapp.** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Anslagsgivare: Socialstyrelsen, 10 000:-

Author, Inst.

Gustafsson, E. & Lindholm, L.-P.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Att mäta "världsmedborgaransvar" med projektiva test: Några data från ett meningskompletterings- och ordassociationstest. / Measuring "world-citizen-responsibility" with projective tests: Some data from a sentence-completion test and a word-association device. /

Reference:

Testkonstruktion och testdata (Malmö: School of Education), No. 24, 1974.

Title of project:

Social utveckling och fostran i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school. /

Key words:

Personality test, ethnic group, age difference, level: grades 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9 in the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The report presents two tests, which have been constructed for the purpose of providing information about the attitudes of students in the comprehensive school towards foreign ethnic groups and international relations. The tests consist of a sentence-completion test and a word-association test. The tests have been administered as group tests to about 570 students in grades 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9. The sentence-completion test has two versions, one of which is somewhat shorter for the younger children in the experiment. A categorization schedule has been worked out for the tests concerning attitudes towards ethnic groups, with accompanying collections of examples for each test respectively. In connection with a presentation of the category definitions and the categorization procedure, problems that can arise when using the schedule are discussed. The inter-coder agreement for the tests has been calculated and varies between 81 and 93 %. The report also presents some data from comparisons made between age-groups and the sexes with regard to ethnic attitudes. There is a high degree of ethnocentricism in all grades. Knowledge answers, like "discriminating and differentiated" attitude responses, have a comparatively low frequency.

Date: June 1974	**Pages:** 69	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

83

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Hall, P.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Personlighetsfaktorer och undervisningssituationer i främmande språk. /Personality factors and instructional methods in foreign language teaching./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 231, 1974

Title of project:

Undervisningsmetodik i tyska (UMT). /Instructional methods, German./

Key words:

Language teaching, German, personality and foreign-language learning, attitudes towards foreign-language learning

Abstract:

The primary aim of this investigation was to find out whether there is correlation between attitudes towards instructional methods, personality factors and proficiency in the German language. The investigation also gives some information about the frequency of different instructional methods. 200 students in grade 8 of the Swedish comprehensive school participated in the investigation. The main results are: No substantial correlation between attitudes towards instructional methods and proficiency in the German language has been found. A positive correlation between general school-motivation and motivation for learning the German language has been found. Three personality factors were found to correlate with proficiency in the German language: factor Psn (quick, clever and selv-confident), factor Por (orderly, calm and obedient) and factor Pän (anxious, alone and quiet).

Date: March 1974	**Pages:** 58	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

84

Author, Inst.

Hansson, Gustaf

Title:

Svagpresterande elever i normalklass. Uppföljning av en årskull elever genom grundskolans högstadium och upp till 20-årsåldern.

Slow learners in general class. A follow-up study of a yeargroup through the upper stage of the comprehensive school to the age of twenty

Reference:

Licentiatavhandling, pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, maj 1974

Title of project:

Västmanlandsundersökningen

Key words:

Slow learners. Follow-up study

Abstract:

In the report a group (n=1 027) of students with poor school grades is compared with the remainder of the cohort (n=2 277).

The slow learners are rather less satisfied than their peers with their years at school, but just as satisfied as the remainder of the cohort about their occupations four and a half years after leaving the comprehensive school. The slow learners have received less education than their peers, and can more often be found in registers of the social welfare authorities.

Date: 74-09-18	**Pages:** 184 s+45 s bilagor	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☒ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen, Byrå L3

Author, Inst.

Hansson, G.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Att befrämja kreativitet i skolan: Konstruktion och utvärdering av särskilda övningsmaterial i svenska, matematik och orienteringsämnen. /Encouraging creativity in school: Construction and evaluation of training materials in three school subjects: Swedish, mathematics and social studies./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 243, 1974

Title of project:

Kreativitet i skolan. /Creativity at school./

Key words:

Creativity tests, creativity exercises, material development, level: grades 4-6 of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The aims of the Malmö School of Education's project "Creativity at school" have included (1) the construction and testing of measuring instruments within the area of creativity, (2) the exploration via questionnaires and classroom observations of classroom behaviors likely to promote creativity and (3) the construction and testing of examples of exercises related to school subjects and aiming at promoting creativity. The present report gives an account of the project's investigations related to goal (3) above. - Special exercises were written in three school subjects: Swedish, mathematics and social science with material from grades 4-6. One study was designed as a learning experiment with pre- and post-tests. Twenty-four class units participated, eight as control groups (with testing only) and the rest as experiment groups (with four variations: effects in Swedish, in mathematics, in social science and in all three subject-areas). The test-battery used in the evaluation comprised four main categories of instruments: creativity tests in specific subjects, general creativity tests, tests of creativity-related behaviors and attitudes and knowledge tests. Marked effects could be noted in all three subject groups. In general effects could be seen in all four measurement categories.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
June 1974	75	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Hansson, G.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Manual för sju verbala kreativitetstest. /Manual for seven verbal creativity tests./

Reference:

Testkonstruktion och testdata (Malmö: School of Education), No. 23, 1973

Title of project:

Kreativitet i skolan. /Creativity at school./

Key words:

Creativity test, creativity, test manual

Abstract:

TTCT, The Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking are widely used for English-speaking school children. They have also been used in a translated research version in Sweden in studies performed within the Creativity project at the Malmö School of Education. Test data of a technical kind from these studies are reported here together with extensive translated excerpts from the original manual for the seven verbal tests of form B of the Torrance battery. Special problems in the evaluation of creativity test answers are discussed in some detail.

Date: August 1973	Pages: 75	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

87

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

FL Gudrun Hedberg, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Gymnastiklärarnas behov av mätinstrument i gymnasieskolan
The need for measuring instruments of the teachers of physical education in upper secondary school

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 40 1974

Projekttitel:

Mål och utvärdering i gymnastikundervisningen

Nyckelord:

Evaluation, strength, endurance, attitude, physical education, upper secondary school, test

Referat (på engelska):

A random sample of 218 teachers of physical education in upper secondary school was given a questionnaite, whose aim was to arrive at an appreciation of the need of these teachers for different measuring instruments and their view on the use of measuring instruments. Most teachers have great need of instruments for measuring the endurance of the pupils. More male than female teachers have great need of instruments for measuring strenght while the opposite condition is present for motoric functions. More than 50 per cent of the teachers has great need of instruments for measuring skills of pupils in certain activities their attitudes to and intercut in physical education. The teacher will use the instruments, which measure physical status of the pupils as a motivating factor for the pupils.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-11	37	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

National Board of Education

Referat över forskningsrapport 88

Författare:

FL Gudrun Hedberg, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Om behovet av mätinstrument i ämnet gymnastik
About the need for measuring instruments in physical education

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogisk debatt Umeå, nr 6 1973

Projekttitel:

Mål och utvärdering i gymnastikundervisningen

Nyckelord:

Evaluation, strength, endurance, attitude, physical education upper secondary school, test

Referat (på engelska):

The report discusses the need for and the use of measuring instruments in physical education. The discussion is completed with results from a research, whose aim was to arrive at an appreciation of the need of the teachers of physical education in upper secondary school for different measuring instruments. Measuring instruments can serve as an aid to student analysis at the commencement of grade 1 of upper secondary school and through it facilitate the teachers planning and individualising of the education. Well proved, standardised and normed measuring instruments can also be a foundation for an individual adapted information about the progress and the changes in the students. Such an information can replace the mark in physical education.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-11	17	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Marita Hencz & Gunnel Jansson

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Withdrawn children´s adjustment. A follow-up study of a group of withdrawn children from grade 3 to grade 9.

Tillbakadragna skolelevers anpassning. En uppföljning av en grupp tillbakadragna barn från årskurs 3 till 9.

Reference:

Department of psychology. University of Stockholm. 1974.

Title of project:

Adjustment - a longitudinal study. The Örebro project.

Key words:

Stability, peer relations, symptoms, norms, achievement, aspiration

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to examine the possibilities to predict later disturbances of adjustment in early school years. From the normal classes in grade 3, 1965 (476 boys and 490 girls) a group of withdrawn, shy children was sampled (109 boys and 131 girls). This group was described from data in grade 3. A number of variables was used, including socio-economic background, social and inner adjustment and adjustment. After new ratings by the teachers in grade 6 the group was divided into one stable (still withdrawn) group and one instable (no longer withdrawn) group. These two groups were followed up to grades 8 and 9, where a new description was performed. The children were measured with tests, marks, ratings by teachers, peers and by themselves. Further information was collected from the parents.

The withdrawn children showed in grade 3 a somewhat worse adjustment than their peers as to intellectual capacity and parents´ education. In the upper secondary school they tended to achieve less than the other students, their aspirations for further studies were less, they had lower self-esteem and were less popular than their peers. They showed few signs of neuroticism and seemed to be less records of asocial behavior. The prediction from the single variable seems, however, not to be effective, or in other words, to be withdrawn in the early school years is in itself not a serious symptom of maladjustment.

Date: 1974	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☒ Psykologexamensarbete

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Hillner, Sven

Title:

Åtgärder mot mobbning. Analys av behandling av sju fall

Treatment of mobbing.

Reference:

Stencilupplaga, Institutionen för pedagogik, Uppsala universitet, 1974.
I distribution hos författaren, Kyrkbacksvägen 10, 791 00 Falun.

Title of project:

Antimobbning (Projektledare: Docent Anatol Pikas)

Key words:

Mobbning, mobbing

Abstract:

This is the first report of the Anti-mobbing Project devised at the Institute of Education, Uppsala University. On the whole, the project is built on the hypothesis: questioning the individual attackers in relaxed interviews about their behavior and asking them if they have any suggestions how to cease that practice, would in itself be the decisive step towards ceasing of that behavior. After the individual interviews with the parties involved they are, when ready for it, brought together into a common discussion, centering around their future collaboration in which sometimes their schoolmates take part. In this report an account is given of the successful treatment of seven cases.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
Febr. 1974	80	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☒ Mellanex.psykol..........

Research supported by:

Utan anslag

91

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Holmberg, I.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Effekter av ny läroplan i matematik (Lgr 69) på vissa aspekter av talbegreppets utveckling, kunskaper i matematik och attityder mot ämnet. /Effects of a new curriculum of mathematics (Lgr 69) on certain mathematical concepts, and on certain achievement and attitude variables./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 236, 1974

Title of project:

Effekten av att introducera mängdlära i matematikundervisningen. /Effects of a new curriculum of mathematics./

Key words:

Mathematics teaching, conception of number, knowledge of mathematics, attitudes towards mathematics.

Abstract:

The study analyses the effects of teaching in mathematics according to the curricula of 1962 and 1969 with regard to the development of the conception of number, knowledge of mathematics and attitudes towards the subject. Two intellectually and socially comparable groups (200 students from grades 3, 6 and 9 respectively) have been tested with test-batteries that measure the above variables. The results have been analysed for variance. The analysis of the ability to grasp number shows good results, for some groups better results were achieved after teaching in accordance with the 1969 curriculum, while in the analysis of knowledge a deterioration can be noted for grade 6. Taken as a whole, there are no differences in attitudes towards mathematics depending on which curriculum one has been taught by.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 35	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

92

Author, Inst.

Hudner, T.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Närsamhället i undervisningen i orienteringsämnena på lågstadiet: Elev- och metodanalyser med utgångspunkt i ett läromedelsförsök. /The near community in social science education at the junior level: Pupil and method analyses on the basis of an experiment with an intructional material./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 228, 1973

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Instructional materials, social science, study skills, comprehensive school: junior level

Abstract:

In the report the pedagogical functions of the near community and their relations to social science education are analysed. In the empirical part, pupil and method analyses are carried out on the basis of a study material experiment. The analyses are made in three main variables: study skills, knovledge and attitudes. Two problems dominate the analyses: investigation of the level of the pupils in the main variables and examination of the effects of the study material experiment. The results indicate positive effects of built-in skill exercises in social science instructional materials. In the factor analyses a study skill factor could be identified and in the attitudes a number of factors were interpreted reflecting broad human interests.

Date: January 1973	**Pages:** 150	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

93

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Bo S. Janson
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:
Some Aspects of the Introduction of Reading in Foreign Language Teaching in the Primary School

Reference:
Rapport nr 46, 1974. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:
Läsinlärning i engelska, LINE

Key words:
1. Reading
2. Foreign language
3. Primary school

Abstract:

The report discusses some principles for the introduction of reading in a foreign language in the primary school. Since very little research has been done in the field of reading in a foreign language, these principles should be looked upon primarily as working assumptions, for which there is so far little or no empirical comfirmation. The introduction gives a survey of foreign language teaching in the primary school in the member states of the Council of Europe. Problems such as interference with other school subjects are also discussed.

Besides stressing the importance of some generally accepted assumptions concerning the introduction of reading in a foreign language, the report deals with some principles that are not sufficiently taken into consideration when teaching materials are produced. In particular, it emphasizes the importance of linguistically structured reading material and of the theory that the reading process must start from the active vocabulary and grammar of the students and that therefore, with the aid of pictures and in conversation with the teacher, the students must produce the sentences they will later see in print and read.

A brief summary of the ways in which reading is introduced in the seven teaching-materials used in Sweden today indicates the degree to which they conform to the principles discussed. The experimental reading material produced within the EPAL project is given as an example of how reading could be introduced in accordance with these principles.

Date:	Pages:			
1974-09-01	29	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Bureau L:3, National Board of Education

Author, Inst.

Janson, Bo, Sundin, Kerstin.

Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala.

Title:

The introduction of reading in English at the Junior level.

Läsintroduktion i engelska på lågstadiet. En delstudie inom EPÅL-projektet

Reference:

Rapport nr 38, 1973. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala
Nr 2, 1973. Pedagogisk forskning, Uppsala

Title of project:

Engelska på lågstadiet, EPÅL.

Key words:
Reading, teaching method, english, primary school.

Abstract:

The report describes a method for the introduction of the reading of English text in Grade 3 of the 9-year compulsory comprehensive school, and how this method worked. The method firmly controls teacher behaviour by providing detailed and comprehensive instructions in the teacher's manual provided. The method has been used in the 22 experimental classes of the project during the Autumn term 1972.
In the introduction to the report, a brief account is given of the EPÅL material, its construction and rationale. The material and the method were constructed by the authors of this report.
Reading is introduced by presenting to the students in 14 frames the English phonemes - primarily vowel phonemes - which might be difficult to read at this stage. The introduction of each phoneme is rigidly structured into nine different steps. The method is based on the importance of the theory that the reading process must start from the active vocabulary and grammar of the students and that therefore, with the aid of pictures and in conversation with the teacher, the students must produce the sentences they will later see in print and read. By means of reading comprehension tests on every occasion a new phoneme is introduced, the teacher can control that the students really understand what they read. The results of the evaluation show that the teachers have been able to use the method according to the authors' intentions. However, considerable variation in teacher behaviour was observed in spite of the rigid instructions referred to above. The students have made few errors in pronunciation and reading comprehension.

Date: 1974-09-01	**Pages:** 75	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L 3:1, National Board of Education.

95

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Jansson, Sonja
Pedagogiska institutionen, Lärarhögskolan, S-100 26 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Klassrumsklimat. Begreppsanalys och en empirisk studie.

Classroom climate. Analysis of a concept through an empirical study.

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Lärarhögskolan i Stockholm. December 1973.
Stencil.

Title of project:

Skolklassers sociala inlärningsklimat

Key words:

Climate of learning, classroom climate, social climate, learning environment, interaction in the classroom group, social system.

Abstract:

The report presents a theoretical-methodological analysis of the concept climate by review of previous research. By this analysis a theoretical model viewing the classroom group as a unique social system was accepted.

An instrument for assessing the students' perceptions of the climate of the class as a group was constructed and used in 38 schoolclasses in the second grade of the Swedish gymnasium (corresponding to grade 11 in Am. high school). Data was collected from both students and teachers by questionnaires and interviews.

The results from several factoranalysis led to the construction of climate scales describing classroom climate along various dimensions. In the report the reliabilities of the scales and the validity of the climate concept are discussed.

In a coming report further testing of the theory will be presented

Date: December 1973	Pages: 340	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☒ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Statens råd för samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Jernryd, E.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Optimal resistance to authority and propaganda: Measuring instruments, age, developments and educational influences

Reference:

Educ. psychol. Interactions (Malmö: School of Education), No. 40, 1973

Title of project:

Social utveckling och fostran i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words:

Social influence, age difference, authority, measuring instrument, teaching aids, educational level:grades 5, 7 and 9.

Abstract: As part of a project on "Social development and training in the comprehensiva school" a series of studies have been made on the ability of the students to differentiate between different types of information,to make independent decisions and to resist "non-objective" attempts to influence them. As a first step, this has involved the construction and testing of measuring instruments. The experimental test batteries have included: (a) methods intended to give information as to how far the students choose, pass on or are influenced by "non-objective" information, (b) perception experiments with group pressure, (c) ratings, (d) various personality tests (related to anxiety, rigidity, authoritarianism, dogmatism, self-evaluation and field dependence). Most of the test data were subjected to factor analyses. As a second step, detailed analyses of age and sex differences have been made (studies over grades 5, 7 and 9). Thirdly, a preliminary teaching material unit (intended to increase the students' ability ot protect themselves when exposed to non-objective influence) has been constructed and tried out. - The present report summarizes the studies mentioned and outlines some recommendations for continued research and practical application. The ability of the students to evaluate information critically is not related particularly strongly to their personalities, which seems to give increased possibilities of influencing this ability educationally. At the same time, however, the actual development of the students' evaluative ability does not seem to increase noticeably between the ages of 10 and 16. This undoubtedly gives a relatively discouraging picture of the ability of the present teaching to respond to the intentions of the curriculum. This underlines the need, mentioned by teachers, of special training exercises.
(Related journal article appeared in: Didakometry and Sociometry, 1973.)

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
November 1973	23	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Kahnberg, A. et al.

Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:
Försöks- och demonstrationsskolan vid lärarhögskolan i Malmö, 1972-73: Läsårsrapport, problemdiskussion och exemplifieringar. /The Experimenting and Demonstration School at the Malmö School of Education, 1972-73: Annual report, problem discussion and examples./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 224, 1973

Title of project:
-

Key words:
Experimenting and demonstration schools, innovations in schools, teacher training

Abstract:

In this report the director of studies at the Experimenting and Demonstration School at the Malmö School of Education, gives a survey of the activities during the fifth year of work, 1972-73. Among the contributors is Ebbe Lindell, who discusses the cooperation established between the research department and the school. In addition, glimpses from some current experiments are presented.

Date: Oktober 1973	**Pages:** 39	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
-

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

98

Author, Inst.

Konsumentprojektet (LHM)./The consumer project (MSE)./
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Konsumentundervisning i skolan: Målsökning och målformulering. /Consumer education in schools: Goal seeking and goal formulation./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 238, 1974

Title of project:

Konsumentprojektet (LHM). /The consumer project (MSE)./

Key words:

Consumer education, goal analyses, the Nordic countries, educational level: primary and secondary school

Abstract:

In November 1973 the education group (undervisningsutskottet) within the Nordic Committee on Consumer Matters (Nordiska kommittén för konsumentfrågor) treated a paper by the consumer project on (a) some over all, and for the Nordic countries common, curricular goals (b) over all goals for consumer education and (c) specified sub-goals. The education group judged the goal formulations to be useable, as far as the content is concerned, as a basis for the construction of study materials and measuring instruments. In this report a revised version of the early goal analyses (c.f. NU 1973/8) and the goals scrutinized by the education group, with some minor revisions, are presented.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 41	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Nordiska kommittén för konsumentfrågor. /Nordic Committee on Consumer Matters./

99

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Larsson, I.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Individualized mathematics teaching: Results from the IMU project in Sweden

Reference:

Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 21. Lund: Gleerup, 1973

Title of project:

Individualiserad matematikundervisning, IMU. /Individualized mathematics teaching./

Key words:

Mathematics, individualized teaching, work attitude, organizational change, team teaching, educational level: grade 7-9

Abstract:

This book in English summarizes major results from the IMU project on indivualized mathematics teaching. The main aims of the project have been to construct highly self-instructional study material in mathematics, to test the material, and to try out suitable ways of organizing the teaching when using such method and material (including different kinds of large classes and single classes with and without a teacher assistant). During the years that the project has been underway (1964/65-1972/73), extensive experimentation has taken place, especially in grades 7-9 of the comprehensive school. The main experiment, called the investigation of effects, was started in 1968, included ten different substudies and was finished in 1971. About 12.000 pupils took part in this phase. This is the part of the project upon which the present book focuses. The "IMU Upper Level" system is at present in its fifth version. The method has on the whole been received positively by both teachers and students, although there was a wish for increase in the amount of teacher-led instruction (group teaching). The organizational experiments have shown that many different types of organizational models can be used, with few differential effects on achievement and attitudes. Irrespective of the model used, the participation of a teacher assistant has been considered most valuable. The book contains an appendix which lists major results from the ten substudies.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 127	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Larsson, I.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Zusammenfassende Auswertung des Projekts Individualisierter Mathematikunderricht (IMU) in den Klassen 7-9 der schwedischen Grundschule. /Summary and evaluation of the IMU project on individualized mathematics teaching in grades 7-9 of the Swedish comprehensive school./

Reference:

Reprint (Malmö: School of Education), No. 141, 1973

Title of project:

Individualiserad matematikundervisning, IMU. /Individualized mathematics teaching./

Key words:

Mathematics, individualized teaching, work attitude, team teaching, organizational change, educational level: grade 7-9

Abstract:

A summary in German, presenting selected results from the IMU project (cf. abstract of Larsson, I. Individualized mathematics teaching. Lund: Gleerup, 1973).

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
1973	13	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☒ German	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

101

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Liljegren, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Group work methodology from the viewpoint of the students at different age levels

Reference:

Educ. psychol. Interactions (Malmö: School of Education), No. 43, 1973

Title of project:

Social development and training in the comprehensive school.

Key words:

Social development, age difference, student interaction, group work, educational level: grades 2, 5 and 8

Abstract:

On the basis of exploratory data from interviews with teachers, questionnaires addressed to students were constructed, dealing with, among other things, the students' experience of and attitude towards various ways of organizing group work at school. The questionnaire data were collected from classes representing grades 2, 5 and 8. The report primarily presents information about age differences in attitudes towards group work and cooperation, but also gives comparisons between the sexes, urban-rural areas, and different class compositions. The degree of teacher influence on group composition, division of tasks, and the handling of group conflicts diminishes with increasing age. Similarly, the wish for student participation in these decisions grows stronger. Sex separation in grouping is more common among older students, but in this case attitudes develop in the opposite direction, so that senior students are more positive to inter-sex groups than juniors. Some degree of teacher regulation seems necessary in order to avoid sex-homogeneous grouping. Students in the intermediate stages have the most positive attitude towards group work as well as towards formal group leaders.

Date: December 1973	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

102

Author, Inst.

Lindholm, L.-P. & Lundquist, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Cooperation and independence: Studies of assessment techniques in observations of small groups

Reference:

Educ. psychol. Interactions (Malmö: School of Education), No. 42, 1973

Title of project:

Social fostran och utveckling i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words:

Classroom observation, student interaction, cooperation, independence

Abstract:

An observation system intended for the assessment of students' behavior in group-work situations (esp. behaviors related to "cooperation" and "independence") has been constructed and used in a series of studies. The basic data consist of videotape recordings of students while working in small groups. The report presents results on observer agreement, examines methods of making different kinds of observation data more comparable, and reports a validation study, an investigation of the connection between observation data and some other background data, and an analysis of structure.
(Related journal article appeared in: Didakometry and Sociometry, 1973.)

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
November 1973	15	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Nilsson, Lennart H.S.
Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Title: Elevfrånvarons omfattning och samband med skolförhållanden. Problembelysning mot bakgrund av information från skolpersonal och elever inom gymnasieskolor i område av låg urbaniseringsgrad men utan glesbygdens karakteristika - Absences from school and relations to school structure. Lighting of problems with the background in information from form masters, head masters and pupils in the integrated upper secondary school in a rural region

Reference:

Nilsson (maj 1974). Licentiatavhandlingar från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet (Rapport nr 7 från projektet Elevfrånvaron i skolan - SIA)

Title of project:

ABSENCES FROM SCHOOL — A research project ordered from the Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools - S I A

Key words:

ABSENCE - SCHOOL STRUCTURE - SECONDARY SCHOOL

Abstract:

PURPOSE A. From a macro-pedagogical point of view analyse , from intentions in the Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools , the possibilities to use information about abscences in relation to school administrative units as problem indicators and to guide from that information some distribution of resourses in the school system in order to prevent school problems related to urbanization.

B. To investigate (1) the figures of abscences in the integrated upper secondary school in a rural region in relation to school administrative units a)line b)grade c)school unit under autum term and spring term. (Earlier studies have been carried out on upper secondary level and senior level of 9-year compulsary school in I.sparsely populated areas and II.in urban districts,Nilsson march 1973, may 1973, december 1973.) (2) how the registration of abscences is carried out,how the information is used and for which purposes. (3) instructional factors in relation to truancy.

DATA 1. Information about the figures of abscences for all 2224 pupils in 134 classes in 5 school units under autumn term 1971 and spring term 1972.

2. Information from 1150 pupils in grade 1 (87% of all in grade 1), 112 form masters (84 % of all form masters) from the 5 headmasters and persons working with pupil wellfare were picked up with questionnaries, may 1972.

SOME RESULTS The figures of abscences were 1) lower in the 3-year theoretical lines than in the 2-year vocational lines,2)larger in economic line,liberal art line and social line than in natural line and technology line,3)larger under spring term than under autumn term and mostly in the end of the spring term, may-june,4) mondays abscences is larger than other days,5)there is rural region no difference related to grade, but in relation to school unit, 6)in physical training the abscences are especially large. From the pupils point of view the truancy is mostly related to evaluating factors,especially in th.lines they play truant in order to either avoid tests or prepare tests.

In vocational lines they only truant relatively more because of uninteresting content.

Date: May 1973	**Pages:** 272	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☒ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools - S I A.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Nilsson, Lennart H.S.
Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Title: Elevfrånvarons omfattning, orsaker och konsekvenser inom grundskolans högstadium och inom gymnasieskolan. Ett försök till empirisk belysning

The extent of absences, reasons and consequences on senior 9-year school and on upper secondary school level. An attempt to empirical illumination

Reference:

Rapport nr 11 från projektet Elevfrånvaron i skolan - SIA (Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet)

Title of project:

Abscences from school. A research project ordered from the Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools.

Key words:

ABSCENCE--- SENIOR LEVEL---SECONDARY LEVEL---

Abstract:

Purpose 1. By combination of information presented earlier, Nilsson (march 1973) and Nilsson (May 1973) lighting the differences-in perceptions of school related factors - between the pupils with low figures of abscences and the pupils with high figures of abscences.

2. To summarize the main results from earlier studies about the figures of abscences in relation to urbanization and school administrative units.

Data Questionnaries to 120 headmasters, 120 pupil wellfare workers, 700 form masters and 7.300 pupils. Figures of abscences under autumn &spring term.

Some Results Pupils with high figures of abscences in relation to pupil with low: 1)experience higher demands from teachers, 2)recieve to a less extent help in critical instructional situations, 3) have on secondary level the opinion that some subjects are more importent than other, 4)prefer to less degree suport from school to learn what pupil lose during abscence, 5) to less extent have their friends in the class they belong to, 6)they belong to a greater degree on senior level to the labour-class (soc.grp.3) but on secondary level to the upper-classes (soc. grp 1&2), 7)on secondary level they have to less degree got their first-hand choice, 8) boys in urban districts believe to a less degree that abscences have no consequences for gradings, the same opinion have pupils on practical lines on secondary school level.

Date: dec. 1973	**Pages:** 289.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools-SIA.

Author, Inst.

Nilsson, Lennart H.S.
Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Title: Frånvarons omfattning inom grundskolans högstadium och gymnasieskolan

The figures of absences on senior level of 9-year school and on upper secondary level in relation to different degrees of urbanization

Reference:

Rapport nr 3 från projektet Elevfrånvaron i skolan - SIA (Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet)

Title of project:

Absences from school

A research project ordered from the Parliamentary Comm. on working conditions in Swedish schools

Key words:

ABSCENCE --- SENIOR LEVEL ---SECONDARY LEVEL ---URBANIZATION

Abstract:

Purpose To investigate the figures of abscences on a)senoir level of 9-year school and b)upper secondary school in relation to 1) urbanization and 2)school administrative units : line, grade, school unit --- under autumn term and spring term.

Data To lighting the relation between urbanization and abscences data from autumn and spring term about the figures of abscences for 27.000 pupils in 1200 classes in 60 schools. 2 studies in urban districts 19.800 pupils,in 790 classes in 42 schools. 2 studies in sparcely populated areas 8.300 pupils in 370 classes in 20 schools

Some Results The figures of abscences are related to urbanization;higher in urban districts than in rural or in sparcely populated areas. Increase per grade on senior level but decrease per grade on upper secondary school level. On upper secondary school the figures of abscences are lower in the 3-year theoretical lines than in the 2-year lines.Larger in economic line ,liberal art and social line than in natural line or technology line. Among the 2-year vocational lines the abscences are higher in distribution,office and consumer economic lines than in the tecknical lines.The abscences are highe under spring term than under autumn term. There exist differences in relation to school unit and between classes in the same school, line and grade.

Date: March 1973	**Pages:** 414.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools-SIA.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Nilsson, Lennart H.S.
Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Title:

Information från skolpersonal och elever angående frånvaron

Information related to absences from school given from school staffs and pupils

Reference:

Rapport nr 4 från projektet Elevfrånvaron i skolan - SIA (Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet)

Title of project:

Abscences from school

A research project ordered from the Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools.

Key words:

ABSCENCE---SENIOR LEVEL---SECONDARY LEVEL--- STAFFS---PUPIL.

Abstract:

Purpose — To investigate the abscences from school from form masters, headmasters, pupil wellfare workers and pupils point of view. 1)the purposes with registration, how the information is used, how the registration is desired to be carried out 2)the extention of work for the staffs because of abscences 3)in which way the abscences are related to school structure from the point of diff.groups in school 4)the reasons for truancy 5) what steps diff.groups recommend to prevent truancy 6)the consequenses of abscences for gradings.

Data — Questionnaries to 120 headmasters, 120 pupil wellfare workers, 700 form masters and 7.300 pupils in grade 8 and 9 on senior level and grade 1 on upper secondary level. The school units are sampled in relation to urbanization. The data is collected in spring 1972.

Some results. — 75% of pupils prefer not to inform school before abscence, 40-50% don't think that teackers registrate all abscences. The extention of work for staffs is related to urbanization; more work in urban districts. The abscences are related to school structure: subject, schedule, instruction and evaluation. On senior level truancy is relatively more related to evaluative factors in schools among villa quarters than among tenement houses, on secondary level truancy is related to a) selection of pupils to diff.lines; b) the more theoretical the more related to evaluative factors, the more practical the more related to the lack of interesting content in school work.

Date:	Pages:			
May 1973	380.	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Parliamentary Commission on working conditions in Swedish schools- SIA.

107

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Schaller, Joseph
Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:
Children's attitudes to newcomers.

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No 3.

Title of project:
Geografisk rörlighet och skolanpassning (Geographic mobility and its relation to different aspects of school adjustment)

Key words:
Geographic mobility, residential change, attitudes, newcomer, assimilation

Abstract:

Children's attitudes to newcomers were studied by an indirect method in a group of 458 pupils in the comprehensive school system in Sweden, in grades four and five. More than half of the attitudes to newcomers were negative. Boys were more negative than girls. The attitudes to newcomers of the opposite sex were more positive in grade five than in grade four.
The responses to newcomers varied a great deal. Pupils in some classes were extremely negative while in other classes were mostly positive or neutral.

Date: 22.8.1974	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Schaller, Joseph
Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:
Experienced and expected problems reported by children after a family move.

Reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1974, 4, No 16

Title of project:
Geografisk rörlighet och skolanpassning
(Geographic mobility and its relation to different aspects of school adjustment)

Key words:
Geographic mobility, adjustment, residential change.

Abstract:

Two studies of the attitudes of 849 pupils in compulsory comprehensiv schools in Sweden were carried out to study children's reaction to a family move. Pupils who had never changed school had a more negative attitude to a hypothetic move than pupils who had actually changed school. Pupils who had attended at least two schools had a more negative attitude to a hypothetic move that they had to the last one they had actually made. Children who had moved once or more showed themselves, compared with children who had never moved, to be more willing to move. Problems of initial adjustment after a family move seem to influence children's readiness to move again. Children who moved a short distance reported somewhat fewer worries and adjustment problems than those who moved a long way. The results indicate that both parents and teachers need to be particularly carefull of children who change schools.

Date:	**Pages:**			
22.8.1974	15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Statens RÅd för Samhällsforskning

109

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Schaller, Joseph
Psykologiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Residential change and academic performance

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1974, 4, No 6

Title of project:

Geografisk rörlighet och skolanpassning (Geographic mobility and its relation to different aspects of school adjustment)

Key words:

Geographic mobility, residential change, academic performance

Abstract:

Geographic mobility was related to both total academic performance and specific areas of the curriculum. 895 pupils in the comprehensive school, slightly less than half of them always in the same school, were selected as subjects for the study. The results suggest both short term and long lasting effects of a residential change for school-age children. The effects were, however, small.

Date: 22.8.1974	Pages: 20	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 110

Author, Inst.

Gun Sjöberg, Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion.Sektion 3:gymnasiestadiet (Pedagogical centre, Stockholm local education authority).

Title:

Gymnasisternas arbetsförhållanden 2. Elevenkät vårterminen 1972.Beskrivning av undersökningsgruppen (The students' work load 2. Descprition of the population)

Reference:

Stockholm 1973. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 51

Title of project:

Gymnasisternas arbetsförhållanden (The students' work load)

Key words:

Students' work
Senior high school
Educational environment

Abstract:

The students in the Swedish "gymnasium" (roughly corresponding to the American senior high school) are said to have a great work load. This part of the project aims at making a broad survey of the total working situation - not only the amount of homework - of the students in the "gymnasium" schools in Stockholm. A questionnary was answered in april 1972 by all students in grade 2 of the 3-and 4-year lines of the senior high schools in Stockholm: 24 schools,128 classes,3149 pupils. This report describes the group (age,sex,grades etc)

Date:	**Pages:** 20	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

111

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Gun Sjöberg, Pedagogiskt centrum vid Stockholms skoldirektion.Sektion 3: gymnasiestadiet (Pedagogical centre, Stockholm local education authority).

Title: Gymnasisternas arbetsförhållanden 3.Elevenkät i gymnasiets årskurs 2. Den yttre studiemiljön. (The students' work load 3. Study environment)

Reference: Stockholm 1974. Pedagogiskt Utvecklingsarbete vid Stockholms Skolor, nr 56

Title of project: Gymnasisternas arbetsförhållanden (The students' work load)

Key words:

Students' work
Senior high school
Educational environment

Abstract: A questionnary was given to all students in grade 2 of the 3-and 4-year lines of the senior high schools in Stockholm (3149 pupils, age 18), in april 1972. The non-responses were less than 1%.Less than 3% of the students refused to give their names.In this report, answers to questions about environment, eating and sleeping habits and working time are analyzed. The pupils were more satisfied with the quantity than with the quality of classrooms, laboratories, etc. All schools provide free lunch:70% of the boys and 50% of the girls partook of school-lunch every day. Those who did not eat at school primarily referred to the quality of the food and the environment at the dining hall. The students calculated that their weekly working time in school was approximately 22-25 hours. Girls stated that their homework took them about 9½ hours/week, while boys estimated that their homework took 6½ hours.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Barbro Tropé, Dept. of Education, School of Education, Linköping

Title:

Individual Discovery and External Direction. Studies of the Effects of Different Methods of Instruction. Linköping Studies in Education, Dissertations, No. 2, 1974

Reference:

Title of project:

Factors in Problem Solving (Linköping School of Education)

Key words:

Concept Formation, Learning Theory, Problem Solving

Abstract:

The thesis summarizes several studies on the relative value of external direction and individual discovery in school situations.

(a) External direction and individual discovery in the learning of a grammatical rule.

(b) The effects of different kinds of instruction on concept formation.

(c) Rule learning (two studies).

(d) External direction and individual discovery in the teaching of mathematics in grade 7.

Previous research is summarized. Conclusions from the research data to learning theory and practical applications are drawn.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 142	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

113

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Valind, B. & Petterson, I.-L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Studier utan lärare: Enkätdata från gymnasister under lärarkonflikt. /Studying without teachers: Questionnaire data from upper secondary school students during a teachers' labor conflict./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 233, 1974

Title of project:
Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier. /Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:
Teacher-free studies, student relations, co-planning,
level: upper secondary school

Abstract:

The present report gives an account of a study made of students' experiences during the school conflict in February-March 1971. During the conflict, questionnarie data were collected from two groups: (a) a random sample consisting of every sixth student in the first and last years of all the Malmö upper secondary schools; (b) a special group, consisting of five classes from the last year of the upper secondary school, who had two years previously taken part in mapping studies carried out as part of the Student democracy project. The questions concerned both the working situation during the conflict and the student influence at the school. There was nothing in these data to suggest that any marked change towards increased student influence had come about during the period between the two studies. In general, the will to organize and pursue studies appeared to have been relatively strong, not least in the last grade. At the same time, a great deal emerged that showed that the students were far too little trained in organizing and taking the responsibility for independent study. It should be possible for the school to do more in the course of normal work to train the students in independent planning and co-planning.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
April 1974	59	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **114**

Author, Inst.

Valind, B. & Valind, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Student democracy in grades 7-9 and the upper secondary school

Reference:

Educ. psychol. Interactions (Malmö: School of Education), No. 47, 1974

Title of project:

Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier. /Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:

Democratic value, social interaction, cooperation, comprehensive education, lower secondary, upper secondary

Abstract:

As part of the project "Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels", conducted at the Malmö School of Education, a series of studies have been carried out within grades 7-9 and the upper secondary school. Some of the major purposes have been to map attitudes and opinions related to existing and desired form for student participation and co-influence within the schools; and to investigate features in the process of innovation when new procedures for co-planning are introduced. The present report gives a condensed survey of these studies and their major results. - The students very often felt that there was a lack of information about and from the regular cooperation bodies, and their interest in working in these bodies was often minimal. The reasongiven for this lack of interest was primarily that the students' influence over important decisions was so slight. Innovations with extended (but still limited) co-influence did not dramatically change this picture, but gave a series of positive effects: the attitude towards democracy in school and society was influenced in a positive direction in some groups, and many students felt that the general atmosphere of the school had improved.

Date: March 1974	**Pages:** 22	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

115

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Välind, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:
Några lärarsynpunkter på grupparbete, samarbete och social fostran på grundskolans låg- och mellanstadium. / Teacher opinions on group work, cooperation and social training in grades 1-6 of the comprehensive school. /

Reference:
Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 232, 1974

Title of project:
Social fostran och utveckling i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school. /

Key words:
Social development, group work, cooperation, level: grades 1-6 of the comprehensive school.

Abstract:

The present study, which has been carried out within the framework of the research project "Social development and training in the comprehensive school", presents interview data obtained from about forty teachers, who had been chosen because they could be said to be particularly interested in group works methodology and other methods within the school likely to promote cooperation. Among other things, the interview data take up different aspects of group work as a form of work (group size, group composition, group leader, techniques for presentation of results, dealing with conflicts etc.) Further, some comparisons have been made with student responses on the same areas, reported earlier by B. Liljegren in the report "Attitudes towards group work and cooperation on different age levels in the comprehensive school" (Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 173). - The most common group size in grades 4-6 was four students, in grades 1-3 two students per group. The teachers considered it an important principle to have both girls and boys in the same group. The duration of the composition of the groups was usually "more than one piece of group work but less than one term". With regard to other methods than group work for encouraging social training, the teachers referred primarily to activities outside the classroom, such as study visits, school trips, school camp, but also to the value of class councils, discussion lessons and a general right of co-decision. As an example of the differences between the "expert group" in question and a "normal group" of teachers can be named that the "expert group" to a greater degree than the "normal group" let the students participate in the planning processes.

Date: March 1974	**Pages:** 44	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

Author, Inst.

Wetterström, M.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Elevrådsverksamhet utvidgad till låg- och mellanstadiet: Uppföljning av ett SECO-initiativ. /The extension of student council activities to grades 2-6 of the comprehensive school: Following up an initiative taken by the Swedish Secondary School Students' Central Organization./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 212, 1973

Title of project:

Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier. /Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:

Democratic values, student participation, social attitudes, educational level: grades 2-6.

Abstract:

The report presents the evaluation of experiments in extending student council activities to grades 2-6. These activities were only guided in the initial phase and were then followed up without intervention. The results show that initially the students had very little knowledge of the school's cooperation bodies and that this was coupled with a belief in the powers of the students' council to protect the interests of the students that was out of proportion to the actual situation. The material comprises questionnaire data and interviews and illustrates some of the difficulties that this kind of attempt at democratization has to contend with: i.e. the balancing act that must be maintained between on the one hand the students' need of adult support and on the other the benefit to the students of making their own mistakes.

Date: February 1973	**Pages:** 38	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

117

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Wetterström, M.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Skoldemokrati på låg- och mellanstadiet: Elevåsikter.
/School democracy in grades 1-6: Student opinions./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 241, 1974.

Title of project:

Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier. /Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:

Democratic values, student participation, social attitudes, educational level: grades 1-6.

Abstract:

The report contains an account of a series of studies made in grades 1-6 in order to illuminate the attitudes of the students towards co-influence at school. Among the results presented here are suggestions made by students for improving the school, the assessments made by different student groups of their present and desired influence, comparisons between the opinions of teachers and students on these issues and the development within this area during a two-year period. A more general discussion of the problems of co-influence is also included. Some of the statements made by the students suggest that the decision situations registered can be graded according to the criterion "accessibility for decentralized decision-making". This grading could then form one of the bases on which a program for systematic training in democratic decision-making at this school level could be drawn up (cf. Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 172). As was expected, the students at Eira School had stated that they had more actual influence than the students in Malmö; they give only a very small increase in their influence as the ideal situation, however, which indicate that a "saturation point" exists. Comparisons made over the years 1969-1971 suggest that no noticeable development has taken place during this period as far as student influence in the classrooms is concerned.

Date: June 1974	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author, Inst.

Wiechel, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Sex-role perception as a barrier to cooperation: Assessment techniques and programs of educational influence

Reference:

Educ. psychol. Interactions (Malmö: School of Education), No. 41, 1973

Title of project:

Social fostran och utveckling i grundskolan. /Social development and training in the comprehensive school./

Key words:

Sex role, cooperation readiness, stereotype, perception
educational level: grades 4 and 6

Abstract:

The report presents a study (carried out within the project "Social development and training in the comprehensive school") using some new instruments for assessing perception of sex roles and cooperation readiness and also two educational programs (applied in grades 4 and 6) designed to increase equality between the sexes. In general, the older pupils showed a greater propensity to put the sex groups on an equal footing in attitudes, perception and cooperation. The girls had a tendency to express a greater degree of readiness to cooperate. The groups exposed to influence underwent a change towards a greater degree of readiness to cooperate and showed an increased tendency to reject stereotyped traditional roles.

(Related journal article appeared in: Didakometry and Sociometry, 1973.)

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
November 1973	6	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

119

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Åberg, Inga
Inst. of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

FRITID I STÅLHAMRA
Studier av skolbarns fritid i Stålhamra rektorsområde i
Södertälje i anslutning till Vi Ungas försöksverksamhet med
fritidsaktiviteter för 7 - 12-åringar
IAN-rapport nr. 125 1974
AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES IN STÅLHAMRA

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet
IAN-rapport nr. 125. 1974.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

A study in connection with an experiment on organised after school activities by the youth club "Vi Unga" in Södertälje.
The purpose of the study was to illustrate social conditions for schoolchildren 7-12 years of age and examine how after school programs can meet important needs of the children and their families. The childrens' needs for contacts with the world of adults and their opportunities for meaningful activities make the critical bases, social and educational, for the study. In different sections of the report interviews with group leaders and families are illustrating childrens' relations to each other, to group leaders and to family. A study-circle, as an attempt to meet the need of a dialogue between investigators and group leaders, is described. One of the conclusions is that activities which link together different aspects of the social world should be prefered. Another conclusion with reference to social and educational goals is that there are great opportunities still unused in the development of activity programs.

Date: June 1974	**Pages:** 151	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ Psykologexamens-arbete

Research supported by:

Allmänna arvsfonden/Socialstyrelsen 15 000 kronor

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 120

Author, Inst.

Ågren, Bengt
Dept. of Educational Research, Gothenburg School of Education

Title:

RECENSIONER AV BARN- OCH UNGDOMSBÖCKER. En prototyp till ett hjälpmedel för undervisningen i grundskolan. (REVIEWS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. A Prototype for an Educational Aid in the Comprehensive School.)

Reference:

Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen vid Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg. Nr. 45.

Title of project:

Litteraturläsning i grundskolan (LIGRU)

Key words:

Reviews of children's literature; Information on children's literature; Educational aid in the Comprehensive School

Abstract:

The study forms a part report of the LIGRU Project. LIGRU is short for "Litteraturläsning i grundskolan", i.e. the reading of literature in the Comprehensive School (the Swedish compulsory nine-year school for pupils between 7 and 16 years of age). There were two central thoughts in the project work: 1) The reading of literature, notably children's literature, is a valuable means of reaching not only art oriented objectives but objectives stated for the Comprehensive School as a whole. 2) Literary instruction should encourage pupils to read whole literary works instead of reading excerpts and/in anthologies. To make this possible, teachers and pupils should be informed of newly published literature for children and young people. Reviews published in the daily press offer an educational aid that can be collected and used for this purpose. The report contains 58 reviews of 15 books.

Date: Oct. 1973	**Pages:** 111	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen / National Board of Education

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bengt-Erik Andersson , Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Utveckling och miljö. Om behovet av en ekologiskt orienterad utvecklingsforskning.

/Development and milieu. On the need of ecologically oriented developmental research/

Reference:

Rapport från pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, nr 102, 1973.

Title of project:

Key words:

Developmental psychology, ecology, environment, methodology

Abstract:

The report presents a discussion of to-days developmental psychological research. The starting point is that this type of research in a too large extent has been guided by a research ideology borrowed from the natural sciences, focused on laboratory experiments with results very hard to generalize to a reality outside the laboratory. With reference to Bronfenbrenner it is stated that much developmental research has been ecologically invalid.

Ecologically valid research must work with other conceptual models than are common to-day. In constructing such models it is important to take into consideration (after Bronfenbrenner): 1) reciprocity, 2) role specification, 3) two-persons contra n-persons systems,and 4) second-grade or indirect effects.

The report gives examples of areas and problems of ecological relevance and finishes with a discussion of possible methods useful in an ecological approach.

Date: 1974.09.23	Pages: 29	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

122

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Nils-Gösta Andersson

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Tonårsflickors situation. Intervjustudie av 14-15 åriga flickor. Diskussion av problem vid validering ~~av~~ kliniskt material.
/Teenage-girls´ situation. Interview-study of 14-15 year old girls. Discussion of problems at validation of clinical material./

Reference:

The Örebro project, report No. 25, 1973. Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm

Title of project:

The Örebro project

Key words:
Teenage girls, validation, clinical material

Abstract:

This study is an appendix to a questionnaire investigation by Crafoord 1972. This interview study was made with the head purpose to contribute to the validation of the questionnaire investigation. 25 randomly chosen girls were interviewed when they had completed the questionnaire. The interviews are studied,analyzed and discussed. The study among other things includes a section concerning teenagers and their situation and a short litterature study regarding validation of clinical material. Certain variables from the interviews were rated and those data are compared to similar data from the questionnaire investigation. These comparitions are made partly by statistical methods, partly through a more subjectiv penetration of the two kinds of materials. Ta

Date: 14/12 1973	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Part report	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☒ Psykologexamensarbete

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Lars R Bergman

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Ungdomars postgymnasiala studie- och yrkesval
/Choice of career after high school/

Reference:

The Örebro Project, report No. 19, 1973. Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm

Title of project:

The vocational process after high school

Key words:

Choice of career, vocational, university, college

Abstract:

Choice of career line was studied for about 400 young people two years after they left high school (gymnasiets treåriga linje) in the Swedish town of Örebro. The drop out in this investigation was moderate (about 13 % of the population). The following main results were obtained:

- 39 % of the boys and 59 % of the girls studied
- the great majority like their training (work) and are satisfied with their choice of training (work)
- of the students 40 % of the boys, but only 11 % of the girls, are planning an academical training comprising at least 4 years
- 73 % think they choose the right educational stream in high school
- the majority think that they have recieved sufficient knowledge in the school subjects, but not sufficient information about different trainings and vocations.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 72	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Universitetskanslersämbetet /The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities/

124

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Cronholm, B. & Schalling, D.
Psychological lab., University of Stockholm & Karolinska institutet, Stockholm

Title:

A study of memory in aged people

Reference:

In H.P. Zippel (ed.) Memory and transfer of informations. Plenum Press: N.Y., 1973

Title of project:

Memory and ageing (Cronholm)

Key words:

Ageing, memory, registration, retention.

Abstract:

Memory performances were studied in a group of 22 old (65-74) years) and 29 very old (75-91 years) women, and compared with performances of a group of 31 middled-aged (35-49 years) women, matched for socio-economic and cultural level. The intellectual level did not differ significantly as estimated by the Terman Vocabulary test, but in Raven's Coloured Matrices there was a considerable decline with age. Digit span forwards and still more backwards was reduced with age.
A memory test comprising three subtests, 30 figures, 30 word pairs and 30 personal data was used. Remembering was studied both immediately after presentation of the material (immediate memory score) and three hours later (delayed memory score), the difference between the two being forgetting scores. A considerable decline of immediate and delayed memory scores with age was found, but forgetting measures did not increase. The regression lines between immediate and delayed scores were also quite similar. The findings indicate a pronounced decline of registration with age but do not show any decline of retention, such a decline of course not being disproved.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
1973	20	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Foundations Fund for Research in Psychiatry

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **125**

Author, Inst.

Dunér, Anders & Haglund, Bo

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Tonårspojkar och brott. Kunskaper, attityder och faktiskt beteende.
/Teenage boys and delinquency: Knowledge, attitudes and factual behavior./

Reference:

Utbildningsforskning, SÖ FoU-rapport 8. Stockholm: Utbildningsförlaget, 1974
(With English summary.)

Title of project:

Adjustment - a longitudinal study. The Örebro project.

Key words:

Self-reported delinquency, adjustment, prediction, norm structures.

Abstract:

Delinquency is regarded as an indicator of social maladjustment. It is described as a deficiency in the balance between impulse strength and the control mechanisms. A description is given of (a) the frequency in a total group of adolescent boys of a sample on traditional types of delinquent behavior, (b) knowledge of delinquency and its consequences according to our legal system, (c) attitudes to the same sample of delinquent acts.

Also behaviors which conflict with our norms but are not illegal are included. A comparison is made between two groups of 16 year old boys, tested with an interval of three years 1968 and 1971. 500 boys in each group answered a questionnaire of self-reported delinquency and in 1971 a number of items about attitydes and knowledge.

89 % of the boys reported at least one of the offences. The frequencies corresponded very closely between the two groups.

The boys had a pretty good knowledge of what is delinquent in the legal sense. Many of the boys believed that the consequences of detection were more severe than is the fact.

The evaluations of the offences correlated with the ratings of their seriousness. Breaches of other moral rules were, however, often judged as very serious. Most of the boys denied own intentions to burglary, theft, bag-snatching, but also to squealing. There were indicated more intentions to receiving and to violent resistence to a policeman.

More delinquent boys estimated the offences as less serious, and expressed more intentions of acting. They were also markedly more against squealing. The norms are known by nearly all boys but the influence of this knowledge on behavior varies

Date: 27.9 1974	**Pages:** 77	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

126

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Department of Psychology, University of Göteborg,
Kerstin Fällström

Title:

On personality structure in diabetic school children. Aged 7-15 years

Reference:

Title of project:

Key words:

Personality, diabetes mellitus, EEG, children.

Abstract:

The personality development in 59 diabetic children, 27 boys and 32 girls, 7-15 years old has been studied. The duration of the disease exceeded one year in all cases. The personality assessment included an intelligence test, projective techniques and interviews with the children, their parents and teachers. The projective techniques consistently indicated a much higher frequency of emotional disturbances and adjustment problems in the diabetic children than in a control group of healthy children matched for age, intelligence and social group. These emotional disturbances concerned fundamental personality processes such as the development of the body image perception, and the ego structure, and the progress of the identification process. These personality data have been correlated to clinical variables such as age at onset of the disease, duration and degree of control, and to some electroencephalographic data. Althoug this analysis gave some interesting correlations between clinical data and personality, the interviews with the parents showed a more apparent relation between the personality structure of the diabetic children and the attitudes and reactions of the parents to the disease and its impact on the family situation.

Date: 5/9-74	**Pages:** 70	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ Doctorial thesis....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Henricson, Marta

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Tonåringar och normer
/An investigation of teenage norms and norm-climate/

Reference:

Stockholm: Utbildningsförlaget, SÖ rapport FoU 4, 1973.

Title of project:

The Örebro project

Key words:
Norms, behavior intentions, adolescent norms and inter-generation conflicts, peers' norms.

Abstract:

All 15-year-olds in the town of Örebro (about 1,100 pupils) were asked about their norms and behavior intentions regarding drinking, sexual relations and other behaviors relevant for the study of adolescent norms and inter-generation conflicts. The teenagers also rated their parents' and their peers' norms. The emotional relations to these reference groups were studied in addition. Although there would be frequent conflicts with parents over drinking patterns, late hours etc, the intergeneration conflict was not dominant on the personal plane.

The 15-year-olds were rather strict in their stated values, but when it came to action they would often go against the (grown-up) norm. One reason is that the peer-group is generally seen as more leniant, and this acts as a pressure. The parents—and not the peers—were seen as the norm enforcers.

We found no evidence of a unitary "*teenage culture*". Instead, by a special statistical method, the latent profile analysis, we could separate out groups with different norms and whose patterns of adjustment to parents, peers, school etc differed markedly. About 50 % of the teenagers belonged to a norm-conforming group, which was adjusted to school and parents while peer-relations could be more of a problem. The other half of the group showed different and interesting patterns of independence-seeking or rebellion against the norms of the parents and of society.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 133	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

128

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Fredrik Hjortzberg-Nordlund & Mats Marnell

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Tonåringars studie- och yrkesval.
/Educational and vocational choice of teenagers/

Reference:

SÖ, FoU, utbildningsforskning, rapport nr 12, Utbildningsförlaget, 1974

Title of project:

Anpassning, beteende och prestation - Örebroprojektet

Key words:

Educational choice, vocational choice, family relations, comprehensive school, grade 9.

Abstract:

This report is part of a longitudinal study of adjustment and development the Örebro project. The present study comprises three parts. In the first the purpose is to describe how a total group of adolescents, aged 16, in one town experienced the time they have spent in school. The description covers the following domains: perception of schoolwork, perception of own capacity, choice of career after grade nine, information and influence, and considerations on choice of occupation. The results described in the second and third parts stem from a substudy of adolescents. In these it is shown how parent-child relations covaries with other aspects of the childs behavior. It was found that students with bad contact with their parents did not work so hard at school. They underachieved significantly compared with other students. They often shoce a shorter education, and had not faith in their chances of sucessfully pursuing a theoretical education after compulsory school.

Date:	**Pages:** 68	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☒ **Psykolog examen......**

Research supported by:

Swedish National Board of Education

129

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Marnell, Mats, Dunér, Anders & Magnusson, David

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Tonåringar - relationer och reaktioner.
/Adolescents - Relations and reactions/

Reference:
Stockholm: Utbildningsförlaget, SÖ rapport FoU 6, 1974.

Title of project:
Adjustment. A longitudinal study (The Örebro project)

Key words:
teenager, peer relations, anxiety at school, psychosomatic reactions, conformity to rules and norms, out-acting behavior, trust in adults, parent/child interaction.

Abstract:

In the Örebro project 1,000 children have been followed from their third school year (age 10) and data have been collected especially in grades 3, 6, 8 and 9.

The purpose of the present report is to give a simple description of a total group of adolescents, how they experience their situation in the social system, and what they feel about their relations to peers and parents.

The description is given in simple tables with comments. Some correlations between the answers on various questions are also discussed. There are no complicated statistical analyses.

We have found that frequent and harmonious contact with the parents is of great importance for the development of attitudes and behavior. Strong correlations have been found between the child/parent interaction and conformity, interest in school work, use of alcohol and drugs, and trust in adults. Teenagers who report frequent contacts with parents follow the parents in norms and behavior, feel that school achievement is important, seldom use alcohol and drugs, and have trust in most adults. The opposite group with few happy experiences together with their parents follow peer groups in norms and behavior, are often uninterested in school, use drugs and have little trust in any adults.

An extreme group in this respect lives in a dangerous situation with little contact with the adult generation, during a period of development that is important for the stabilization of the personality system.

Consequences of this result are discussed.

Date: 27.9 1974	**Pages:** 59	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ulf Olsson & Lars R Bergman

Department of Psychology
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

A structural model for testing the age-differentiation hypothesis

Reference:

The Örebro Project, report No. 21, 1973, Department of Psychology, University of Stockholm

Title of project:

The Örebro Project

Key words:

age-differentiation, intelligence, development, statistical, methodological

Abstract:

This study aims at testing the age-differentiation hypothesis of intellectual abilities. The data consist of various tests of intelligence and achievement, collected for a group of 728 Swedish school children, who were tested at the ages 10 and 13. The hypothesis is tested with linear structural models, and using estimation methods developed by Jöreskog. It was concluded that age-differentiation must be viewed as a multidimensional concept, and that the results indicate integration in certain respects and differentiation in other respects. The present results also suggest that the primary mental abilities V, I, and S can be described as developing fairly independently between the ages 10 and 13.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 21	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Universitetskanslersämbetet /The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universitie

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Sandgren, Björn
Institute of Education, University of Gothenburg

Title:

Kreativ utveckling

Creative Development

Reference:

Göteborg studies in educational sciences. 11. 1974.

Title of project:

Key words:

Creativity, development, genetic structuralism

Abstract:

The introductory section attempts a structuralistic analysis of the phenomenon of development.
The central theme in the analysis is that development in biological systems at all levels of complexity is a creative process. This is primarily expressed in the fact that a biological functioning continually tends to "extend beyond" the organism's structurally defined area of competence. A structural change is the result of a dialectic interaction between the initial structure and an activity which extends beyond the limits of the initial structure. Through this interaction new levels of competence are created which are not completely reducible to the initial structure.
The second part reports an empirical study of certain aspects of cognitive development in children between the ages of 11 to 16 years. The purpose of the empirical study has been to develop instruments of cognitive variables in order to create a base for developing alternative educational methods.
The final section is an analysis of the formal educational system's influence upon cognitive growth. Development via specialization is contrasted to creative development. The analysis comes to the conclusion that the formal educational system, by virtue of the form which the evaluation of outcomes has received, tends to separate the process of knowledge accumulation from cognitive growth.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 227	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☒ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bierschenk, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

En modell för ett interaktivt informations- och dokumentationssystem.
/A model for an interactive information and documentation system./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 26, 1974

Title of project:

Pedagogisk dokumentation (PD-projektet). /Educational documentation./

Key words:

Information network, information processing, information system, education, self-control

Abstract:

This report is based on studies of literature and the writer's own experiences of the use of computer-based information and documentation systems. The report presents principles for the development of an interactive, self-regulating and self-controlling information and documentation system. Based on a system theoretical point of view a model for a realization of an information and documentation system is outlined. Functional characteristics are discussed. The information searcher is placed in the center of the discussion. Expected trends of developments are focused. As a summary a suggestion for an organisation is given.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
May 1974	77	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Ministry of Education

133

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bjerstedt, Å.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Pedagogik 1972: Notiser om institutionella rapportserier och högre examensarbeten vid universitetens och lärarhögskolornas institutioner för pedagogik. /Education 1972: Notes on departmental report series and degree theses at the departments of education in Swedish universities and schools of education./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 16, 1973

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Bibliography, educational research, Sweden, departments of education

Abstract:

A number of theses, reports, books, and reprints issued during 1972 by departments of education in Sweden are listed together with brief notes on the departments (addresses, professors, and current publication systems).

Date: January 1973	**Pages:** 28	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bjerstedt, Å. (Ed.)
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Pedagogik 1973: Notiser om institutionella rapportserier och högre examensarbeten vid universitetens och lärarhögskolornas institutioner för pedagogik. /Education 1973: Notes on departmental report series and degree theses at the departments of Education in Swedish universities and schools of education./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 24, 1974.

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Bibliography, educational research, Sweden, departments of education

Abstract:

The bulk of Swedish educational research is at present being carried out at the Departments of Educational Research of the universities and schools of education. A large proportion of the research results are published primarily and often solely in unprinted theses for higher degrees and in mimeographed departmental report series. In addition some of the departments also publish printed publication series for research monographs and series of a debate or compendium nature. All those wishing to follow the research activities and debate at these departments need to keep in touch with these departmental publications, but can find some difficulty in keeping track of all that is published. To make it to some extent easier, lists are given here with regard to the calendar year 1973, covering (1) mimeographed work published in departmental series, (2) printed work published in departmental series, (3) licentiate theses, (4) doctoral theses. - The lists have been compiled on the basis of answers received to a written enquiry sent to all departments in Sweden. (Corresponding collections for the years 1970, 1971, and 1972 are to be found in Pedagogisk dokumentation, Nos. 4, 11, and 16.)

Date: March 1974	**Pages:** 28	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

135

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Some 1973 reports and reprints from Malmö School of Education: An annotated bibliography

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 23, 1974

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Educational research, Sweden, documentation, bibliography

Abstract:

A number of reports and reprints issued during 1973 by the Department of Educational and Psychological Research, Malmö School of Education, are listed with brief annotations or abstracts in English. Languages used in the original reports are English, German, and Swedish. In this bibliography, the original title is always given. If this title is in German or Swedish, an English translation follows in brackets. About 70 references are included. (Earlier annotated bibliographies within the "pedagogisk dokumentation" series are to be found in Nos. 3, 8 and 15.)

Date: March 1974	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH: THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

136

Author, Inst.

Urban Bergsten, Birger Bromsjö, Kjeil Rubenson
Department of Educational Research. School of Education

Title:

Method of data-collection. Some thoughts from a methodological study

Studiebehov och studiehinder i vuxenutbildning. II. Datainsamlingsmetod - några synpunkter utifrån en metodstudie.

Reference:

Report from School of Education, Stockholm, nr 86, june 1973

Title of project:

.The SOS-VUX project
Study needs and study obstacles in Adult Education

Key words:

Questionnaires. Question answer interviews. Measurement techniques

Abstract:

A preliminary study was undertaken in which data were collected by personal interviews carried out by interviewers from the National Central Bureau of Statistics. 93 % of the investigation group (N=600) took part. This result was better than expected. Such a high rate of participation was obtained by a careful but timetaking procedure which led to higher costs than expected. Because of this it was decided to attempt the use of a combination of mailed questionnaires and personal interviews before the ultimate decision concerning method for data-collection in the main study was reached.

A sample of 200 was selected on the same criteria as in the interview study (1. bor 1920,1934 and 1948, 2. employed in occupation which required less than 1 year theoretical education beyond compulsory school, 3. Swedish citizens. 4. living in the county of Westmanland).

Those persons who after three reminders had not answered the mailed questionnaire where personally contacted by an interviewer. The response rate after the mail phase was 76 % and rose to 88 % after the interviews. From this point of view the combination method had stood the trial. However further analysis showed that many persons had left out single questions and that the quality of the answers on the open questions was lower than from the earlier interview study. Because of this it was decided to use personal interviews in the main study in spite of the fact that the investigation group had to be considerable smaller.

Date: jun 1973	**Pages:** 30	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish National Board of Education, Bureau L 3

137

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

FINN, JEREMY och MATTSSON, INGRID

Institutionen för internationell pedagogik, Stockholms universitet

Rapporttitel:

Multivariate Analysis in Educational Research

Some Applications

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Stockholm University
Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education
Report No. 7
June 1974

Projekttitel:

Statistical Methods in the Behavioral Sciences
Information - Evaluation - Development

Nyckelord:

Multivariate Analysis

Referat (på engelska):

In this report, we have taken four actual data sets from ongoing research, and described in detail how each might be analyzed. We describe the research problem which gave rise to each data set. We have attempted to give a detailed description of the data analysis problems which are encountered, the statistical models which might be employed, the computer setup, and interpreting the results of the computer runs. Because these are real data, the analyses are not simple. Instead they were selected to demonstrate a variety of analysis models which are, or should be, commonly employed in educational research, with all of their complexities. In a section in each chapter entitled "special considerations required by the data set," we have tried to separate the particular complexities which arise, from the more common basic models. These include unequal N's and empty cells in analysis-of-variance designs, ordered dependent variables, growth trend analysis on repeated measure data.

Datum:	Antal sid.:	☐ Sv.	☐ Slutrapp.	☐ Diss.
1974	287	☒ Eng.	☐ Delrapp.	☐ Lic.avh.
June		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Social Science Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Larsson, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

The influence of scale transformations: A study of factor analysis on simulated data

Reference:

Didakometry (Malmö: School of Education), No. 40, 1974

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Measurement, factor analysis, transformations

Abstract:

Data with different factor structures are generated and analyzed. The variables are transformed and reanalyzed and comparisons between factor analyses before and after transformation are made. All comparisons indicate the same conclusion: monotonic transformations do not change the results, while non-monotonic transformations may do. Special choices of data, factor-analytic method, transformations and ways of comparison may limit the validity of this conclusion.

Date: February 1974	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

139

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Larsson, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Society of Multivariate Experimental Psychology: Rapport från en konferens i Malmö, september 1973. /Society of Multivariate Experimental Psychology: Report from a conference in Malmö, September 1973./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 226, 1973

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Research methodology, conference report, behavioral research

Abstract:

This report briefly presents the European SMEP conference of 1973, held in Malmö. The nine papers represent a broad variety of purposes, ways of presentation and applications. They contain some new methodological developments which should be of interest to behavioral research.

Date: December 1973	**Pages:** 18	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Social Sciences Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Larsson, B. & Nilsson, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Datorserviceproblem vid de beteendevetenskapliga institutionerna: En konferensrapport. /Problems of computer service at the behavioral science departments in Sweden./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 223, 1973

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Problems of computer service, computer service, conference, behavioral research

Abstract:

The report presents brief summaries from a conference in Malmö 1973 concerning problems of computer service within the area of behavioral research. Four main subjects were discussed: (a) the present status of computer service at the departments; (b) education for computer service; (c) the establishment of a central group of experts for the behavioral data processing; (d) the establishment of a central data archive.

Date: June 1973	**Pages:** 60	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Social Science Research Council

141

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Larsson, I.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Arkivering av forskningsdata: En probleminventering.
/The filing of research data: A problem inventory./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 21, 1973

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Research data, data archives, public document, secret document

Abstract:

The report discusses problems connected with the filing of research data in the behavioral sciences. Relevant factors include the provisions laid down in Swedish law about public and secret documents, copyright issues and the building up of data archives: what, how and for how long? Interviews have been held with representatives from Swedish research departments in education, and opinions are presented. The report should be seen as a staring point for further work on the handling of research data.

Date: December 1973	**Pages:** 40	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

HIGHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

142

Author, Inst.

Stig Björklund, Stig Becker, Bertil Remaeus
Department of Physical Metallurgy

Title:

DUMM: Datoradministrerad undervisning i Metallografi och Materiallära, delrapport 2.

Computer- managed instruction in physical metallurgy and materials science.

Reference:

Report TRITA-EDU-007 in Pedagogisk utveckling vid KTH
Stockholm 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Computer-managed instruction, Optical sheet reader, Optical reading

Abstract:

The work described in this progress report has mainly been concentrated to different applocations of optical reading as part of a development programme in computer-managed instruction, which has been described in earlier reports.
An inexpensive optical sheet reader has been used, which technique was found to give sufficient flexibility together with great adaptability to new needs, as forms easily can be printed or even mimeographed at our own department.
Among the results described in the report is a system for collecting and storing information about student progress and individual attitudes during programmed group tutorials. Another application is a system for student identification during response system exercises in large groups.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
Maj 1974	30	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Center for Pedagogical Development at The Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm and the office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst. Stig Björklund, Div. of Physical Metallurgy, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm; Daniel Kallós, Institute of Education University of Lund; Leif Larsson, Div. of Physical Metallurgy, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm.

Title:

Hardware Gone Soft. Teaching Under Strong Frame Conditions at an Institute of Technology.

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Lund, no 48, September 1974. Mimeo. 61pp.

Title of project: "Studies concerning the relative merits of various teaching methods at the university level" in cooperation with the project "Direct observations of teacher and student behaviour in higher education".

Key words: Teaching method, Teaching aids, Higher education, Observation, Educational theory, Technical education.

Abstract: A joint study between the two project groups mentioned above is reported. The study concerns certain relations between frame factors and teaching in an innovatory teaching system. The teaching system which is described in detail was developed by the π-group at the Royal Institute of Technology. In this report special emphasis is given to the small-group sessions in the teaching system. 10 small group sessions consisting of appr. 18 students and each of appr. 3 hours duration were directly observed using a specially developed observational instrument. Data were recorded at the level of the individual. The actual teaching is described in terms of teacher and student activities. Differences between teachers and student groups are discussed in terms of the theoretical framework presented, stressing the relations between various constraints (pedagogical frame factors) and the resulting teaching situation. Special emphasis is given to the individualizing activities, i.e. questions about to whom the teacher directs his individualizing activities and how the students steer this process. The influence of the material-methods system used in teaching is described in relation to selection of contents, time devoted to various content areas, the character of the interactive situation between teacher and students etc. The strategies used by teachers when moving from one content unit to another is described, and the teaching tempo is related to performance data, demonstrating how teachers are steered by the actual performance by the students during the small group sessions. Some data concerning the attitudes of students towards the teaching observed is also included.

Date:	**Pages:**			
6.11.1974	61	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☒ Project report......

Research supported by:
Grants from the Department of Physical Metallurgy, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm; Dept. for Res. and Dev. of the Office of the Chancellor.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dahlgren, Gösta, Ekholm, Mats, Fransson, Anders, Rovio-Johansson, Airi, Säljö, Roger.
Institute of Education, Göteborgs university, Mölndalsvägen 36, 412 63 Göteborg

Title:

Lärares och studerandes upplevelser av tre försök med arbete och examination i grupp på universitetsnivå samt en kort forskningsöversikt över examinationsformens inverkan på inlärning och studiemetoder.

Experiences of teachers and students from three experiments on work and examination in group at university level and a short survey of research on the influence of form of examination on learning and study methods.

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, rapport nr 115

Institute of Education, Göteborgs university, report no 115

Title of project:

Universitetsstudier i arbetsgrupp (UIA-projektet)
University studies in teams (UIA-project)

Key words:

Higher education, examination, team work, small groups, independent study

Abstract:

The reason for the experiments on examination in groups described and discussed in this report was a growing dissatisfaction with conventional written examination both from teachers and students in two applied courses included in the basic training for psychologists in Göteborg.

The aim of the experiments was to develop examination forms which make examination an integrated part of the training program and not just a final control. Examination forms which promote problem orientation and independent critical processing of course material were sought for.

In one of the courses the examination form tested consists of three parts and covers a full day. One of the parts is a rather comprehensive practical task which has to be planned, implemented and reported during the examination day. In the other course the examination form tested consists of oral reports of teamwork on a number of problems of applied nature. In the beginning of the course the groups were allowed to choose a prescribed number of problems from a list composed by the course leader.

The students participating in the experiments have been invited to describe effects of the examination forms tested on their ways of study in a questionaire composed of both open and closed questions. The students unanimously maintain that both of the examination forms tested have led to better knowledge, deeper insight, better cooperation, less competetion, better contact between students and teachers and more intense involvement in work than conventional written examination. The generalizability of the results obtained are discussed.

Date: May [illegible]	**Pages:** 85	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☒ Project report......

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities, Department of Educational Research and Development. 1971--74. 225.000:-.

145

Författare:
Inga Elgqvist-Saltzman, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:
AVBROTT OCH GENOMSTRÖMNING - En uppföljning av studerande vid filosofisk fakultet i Umeå
Drop-outs and Flow of Students - A follow-up of students at the University of Umeå

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå. Pedagogiska rapporter, nr 37 1973

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå. Pedagogisk debatt, nr 10 1973
Är avbrott och genomströmning meningsfulla effektivitetsmått för universitetsutbildning?

Projekttitel:
Utbildnings- och elevanalyser

Nyckelord:
Evaluation - wastage - drop-out - study efficiency

Referat (på engelska): This report is the third of the project Education and Student Analyses and describes how many of 996 students - that in the autumn term 1968 began their studies at Umeå university - after four years of study were graduated, had interrupted their studies, or were still studying. The results of the follow-ups are related both to the findings of previous Swedish research and to the results of some foreign investigations.

The rate of drop-outs was very close to that reported in previous Swedish investigations, and also to what has been reported by researchers in England, Canada and Australia. But more thorough analyses of the interruptions showed however that they were largely the results of mobility within the educational system and of transfers to other kinds of education.

Differences were found between different groups of students concerning their motives and inclination to study, their accomplishments, and also for their tendencies to interrupt the studies. Certain subjects were more often than others "waiting-rooms" to the lines of study with a restricted intake. As to the flow of students this follow-up gives better studyresults than the official statistics.

The results of the follow-up are in the final discussion taken as the starting-point of a discussion of the relevancy of the quantitative measures of efficiency used as a base for decisions in reformative programs for the higher education in the 60´s and the 70´s in Sweden.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
	42	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare: Universitetskanslersämbetet

Referat över forskningsrapport 146

Författare:

Inga Elgqvist-Saltzman & Maj-Britt Lindberg, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Studieintensitet och studieprestation för recentior -71 vid filosofisk fakultet i Umeå
Intensity of Study and Studyresults for Freshmen -71 at the University of Umeå

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå. Pedagogiska rapporter, nr 39 1973

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå. Pedagogisk debatt, nr 10 1973
Är avbrott och genomströmning meningsfulla effektivitetsmått för universitetsutbildning?

Projekttitel:

Utbildnings- och elevanalyser

Nyckelord:
Evaluation - wastage - drop-out - study efficiency

Referat (på engelska): The report is the fifth produced by the project: "Educational and student analyses". It describes the results of a follow-up during two study-terms of 488 students, who started their studies in the autumn-term 1971 at the University of Umeå.

The follow-up was performed with the use of special questionnaires to students, at the time of enrolment and at the end of their second term, and through available registers. Previous studyresults and for certain subjects the results of diagnostic tests, motives, aspirations, study- and vocational plans of the students were assessed.

During the time of study the intensity of study, that is full- and part-time-studies, dropouts, has been controlled. Studyresults were related to background variables, intensity of study and to the varying-degrees of student participation in lessons. The results gained have also been compared to the official statistics of education in Sweden.

The picture given in the former reports from a population - who started their studies 1968 - concerning the flow of students and dropouts has in general been confirmed by this follow-up. Many dorpouts were explained by the mobility within the educational system. The flow of students through the educational system was satisfactory according to the prevailing standards. More complex evaluation-models, that also take into consideration the characteristics of students before entrance and the things that happen to them during education, seem to be needed.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:** 59	☒ **Sv.** ☐ **Eng.** ☐	☐ **Slutrapp.** ☒ **Delrapp.** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Universitetskanslersämbetet

147

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

Sigbrit Franke-Wikberg, Pedagogiska institutionen
Martin Johansson "-

Rapporttitel:

Användning av förkunskapsprov inom filosofisk fakultet.

The use of tests of previous knowledge in art faculties.

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 43 1974

Projekttitel:

Utvärdering av universitetsundervisning på institutionsnivå

Nyckelord:

Evaluation, higher education, test

Referat (på engelska):

The report gives a picture of frequency, routines and experiences of the institutions employing test of previous knowledge. Besides these empirical results there is an analysis of the sector based on studies of the relevant literature and known research findings.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-01	40	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Universitetskanslersämbetet

Referat över forskningsrapport 148

Författare:

Sigbrit Franke-Wikberg, Pedagogiska institutionen
Martin Johansson "-

Rapporttitel:

Bedömning av förkunskaper samt granskning av förkunskapsprov i några universitetsämnen.

Assessment of previous knowledge and scrutiny of tests of previous knowledge in some university subjects.

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 44 1974

Projekttitel:

Utvärdering av universitetsundervisning på institutionsnivå

Nyckelord:

Evaluation, higher education, teacher expectations

Referat (på engelska):

One of the studies reported is a description of the previous knowledge that university teachers expect of their student and their view at the actual level of previous knowledge. Expectations and ratings have been based on tests in the subjects of English, History, Swedish, and Math. Comparisons are made with the actual testresult of university students. The other study reported methods for scrutinizing test.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-01	50	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Universitetskanslersämbetet

149

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Fransson, Anders and Rovio-Johansson, Airi, Institute of Education, Göteborgs university, Mölndalsvägen 36, 412 63 Göteborg

Title:
Universitetsstudier i arbetsgrupp. Rapport från en försöksverksamhet med nya arbetsformer. Del 1: Syfte, uppläggning och några resultat.

University studies in Teams. Report from experiments on new methods of work. Part 1: Purpose, design and some results.

Reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1973, Rapport nr 95

Institute of Education, Göteborgs university, 1973, Report no 95

Title of project:
Universitetsstudier i arbetsgrupp (UIA-projektet)
University studies in Teams (UIA-project)

Key words:
Higher Education, teaching methods, Small group, Tutoring, Team work

Abstract:

The teamwork experiments were planned as a two-step project. The first step was started with the main aim to develop suitable forms for teamwork and to strike a good balance between more conventional teacherled instruction and teamwork. The main aim of the second step was to evaluate effects of participation in teams on study results, study proficiency and on the students social and private situation. At the beginning of the autumn term 1971 two teams were created, each consisting of 8 students from the A 1 course in Education. The teams met once a week during the whole term led by the same turor in addition to their regular instruction. This system with team-meetings as a complement to regular instruction turned up to have a number drawbacks. Coordination was a difficult problem. It was also felt that the same amount of teaching resources should be spent on teams and control groups during the evaluation study.

The team model tested during the evaluation study consisted of regular tutorled team-meetings, tutor-less team-meetings planned by the teams themselves and participation in one regular lesson used as an introduction to each section on the A 1 cource. Four teams were formed for the evaluation study and compared by two types of control groups: students interested and students not interested in paricipating in teams. Evaluation data emanates from: ordinary exams, a comprehensive test given at the end of the term, tests designed to measure study proficiency, questionaires, tutors working notes. Results are promising, expecially the effects of teamwork on the students social situation.

Date: May 1973	**Pages:** 95	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Project report......

Research supported by:
Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities, Department of Education Research and Development. 1971--74. 225.000:-.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Fransson, Anders, and Rovio-Johansson
Institute of Education, Göteborg university

Title:

Universitetsstudier i arbetsgrupp. Rapport från en försöksverksamhet med nya arbetsformer. Del 2. Handledarnas dagboksanteckningar och deltagarnas värdering av verksamheten samt analys av styrningsproblem i arbetsgrupper.

University studies in teams. Report from experiments on new methods of work. Part 2. The tutors' working notes, the team members' evaluation of their teamwork experiences and an analysis of responsibility problems in teams.

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, 1973, Rapport nr 101

Institute of Education, Göteborg university, 1973, Report no 101

Title of project:

Universitetsstudier i arbetsgrupp (UIA-projektet)
University studies in teams (UIA-project)

Key words:

Higher education, teaching methods, small groups, tutoring, team work, teacher role, student influence, student responsibility.

Abstract:

In this report the description and analysis of a series of experiments on university studies in teams which was introduced in part one (report no 95) is completed. The team work process during the four months of the main experiment as it is described in the working notes of the tutors is described and analysed.

Problems accompaning attempts to create an educational situation where the students have possibility to and are willing to take responsibility for their own studies are discussed. Obstacles to transformation of the teacher's role from initiator and director to a learning resource are pointed to.

The team members' reports on the social and personal consequences of participation in a team are analysed. Almost half of the team members got new friends during their months in teams compared to only a few in the control groups attending regular instruction. Some teams members report rather drastic positive changes in their self-image. The team members' suggestions on how to improve the team work model are summarized and discussed.

In a final chapter the results and experiences from the experiments are discussed in relation to the initial aims of the project.

Date: October 1973	**Pages:** 117	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Project report.....

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities, Department of Education, Research and Development. 1971-74. 225.000:-

151 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Matts Håstad

Title:

Osquar II: 60 teknologers första studieår vid linjen för flygteknik vid KTH.

Osquar II: The first year of study for 60 technology students in the aerotechnical line at the Royal Institute of Technology.

Reference:

Report TRITA-EDU-005 in Pedagogisk utveckling vid KTH
Stockholm 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Aerotechnical teaching, Activity teaching, Evaluation.

Abstract:

In the later years student progress has decreased at the aerotechnical line. A project was therefore started in 1972--1973 to collect statistical information on students and their results and also to try new methods for better results. The following changes were tried: lectures and exercises combined into "lessons", intensive training periods, meetings with teachers and assistents and questionaires to the students.
Statistical analysis on collected data has been made and correlations between background data, attendance and results on tests and examinations are reported. The "lessons" gave clearly a better result compared to lectures and exercises the previous year. Overall results from examinations were about the same though. The project has given us much valuable experience and the project has been used as a pilot project for a larger undertaking in 1973--1974.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
Maj 1974	36	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Center for Pedagogical Development at The Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm and the office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

152

Author, Inst.

Matts Håstad, Sixten Thörnqvist

Title:

70-talets teknolog möter 60-talets studentuppgifter i matematik.

The Technological Student of the Seventies Meets the Mathematics Problems from the Final Secondary School Examination of the Sixties.

Reference:

Report TRITA-EDU-003 in Pedagogisk utveckling vid KTH ,
Stockholm 1973

Title of project:

Key words:

Secondary School Mathematics, Problem solving, Evaluation

Abstract: In September 1973 267 first-year students at the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm participated in a special test after a two-week introduction course in mathematics. The test was composed of problems from the final written examination "Studentexamen" at the end of the 12-year secondary school. This type of examination was abolished in 1968. The problems were from 1964-67, but the mathematical background, needed to solve the problems, is still given in the curriculum now in practice.

The students nowadays are not tested on problems of such composed character, although students at the Technical Institute are supposed to be able to solve them.

The test showed that the students with good grades in mathematics from the 12-year school could manage the problems acceptably, although they were not trained on such types of problems. The students with low grades in mathematics showed bad results even on problems classified as easy.

This students have apparently not reached a mathematical level,which all admitted to the Technical Institute reached in the sixties. The results ought to have two consequencies:

1. The type of test now used in the last few years of secondary school should be changed to include problems of more complex character.
2. A new type of mathematical teaching is needed at the Technical Institute for admitted students with low grades in mathematics.

Date: November 1973	**Pages:** 33	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Center for Pedagogical Development at The Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm and the office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

153

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Idman, P.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:
Debattanalyser som målsökningsinstrument: Debatten kring målen för högre utbildning i dagspress och studenttidningar. /Debate analyses as goal seeking instrument: The debate about goals for higher education in the daily press and the student press./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 235, 1974

Title of project:
Icke-ämnesspecifika mål i universitetsutbildningen.
/Non-subject-specific goals for university education./

Key words:
Articles, analysis of; subject-specific and non-subject-specific goals for education; educational level: university

Abstract:
In this report an analysis of goals for higher education is presented. The analysis is based on a sample of 337 articles in the daily press and the student press in Sweden during the period 1967-69. Leading articles, cultural and debate articles in these publications have been examined in order to map e.g. the relative importance which the writers attach to different educational goals. One of the main results of the investigation is that in the articles analysed great importance is given to non-subject-specific goals, and among these "equality" and "democracy" dominate.

Date: April 1974	**Pages:** 51	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
University Chancellor's Office (UKÄ)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Idman, P. (Ed.)
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Ur debatten kring målen för högre utbildning: En samling artikelreferat. /From the debate on goals for higher education: A collection of article abstracts./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 25, 1974

Title of project:

Icke-ämnesspecifika mål i universitetsutbildningen. /Non-subject-specific goals for university education./

Key words:

Aims of education, debate, daily press, student press, Sweden, educational level: university

Abstract:

The debate on goals for higher education in leading articles, cultural and debate articles in the Swedish daily press and student press during the years 1967-69 has been the subject of a special study within the project "Non-subject-specific goals for university education" (cf. Idman, P. Debattanalyser som målsökningsinstrument. /Debate analyses as goal-seeking instruments./ Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 235, 1974 and Idman, P. Equality and democracy: Studies of teacher training. Lund: Gleerups, 1974). The special study mentioned aims at mapping e.g. the relative importance goal-debaters/publications in question attach to different kinds of goals. The material analysed consists of 337 articles divided on 11 different publications. In this documentation report, short summaries of the articles are presented, primarily to give an orientation about the goal debate during the years mentioned.

Date: April 1974	**Pages:** 89	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

University Chancellor's Office (UKÄ)

155

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Daniel Kallós, Department of Education, University of Lund.

Title:

Comments on the importance of aptitude-treatment interaction research for pedagogics and for the theory and practice of teaching.

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Lund. No 50. October 1974. Mimeo 18 pp.

Title of project:

"Studies concerning the relative merits of various teaching methods at the university level"

Key words:

Aptitude-treatment interaction, Individualized teaching, Individual differences, Theories of teaching, Teaching methods.

Abstract:

The present report is no 9 in a series of reports from the research project "Studies Concerning the Relative Merits of Various Teaching Methods at the University Level".

An attempt is made to discuss "aptitude-treatment interaction" (ATI) research from a pedagogical point of view.

In conventional terms ATI research belongs to the area of individualized teaching. Such research may be regarded as psychological research applied to problems of teaching. ATI research more specifically borrows heavily from such areas as psychometric research, testing theory, psychology of learning and of individual differences. Methodologically it represents an attempted merger between correlational and experimental approaches within a decision theoretical framework.

The basis assumptions underlying the ATI models are discussed and confronted with theories of teaching. Is is concluded that the ATI models are of limited value for the advancement of teaching theories, insofar as they build upon a very restricted view of teaching.

In the final section of the paper ATI research is discussed in terms of the practical implications for teaching of the ATI models.

Date: October 1974	**Pages:** 18	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Department for Research and Department of the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Daniel Kallós and Margareta Herslow, Department of Education, University of Lund

Title:

Presence, absence and independent study at the university level.

"Man kan ju faktiskt få reda på ett och annat om tentan, förstås." Närvaro, frånvaro och självstudier i universitetsundervisning.

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Lund, August 1974, no 44. Mimeo 77 pages + Appendix.

Title of project:
"Studies concerning the relative **merits** of various teaching methods at the university level"

Key words:
University teaching, University students, Independent study, Absenteeism, Teaching methods.

Abstract: The aims of the study were to describe planning and decisions concerning presence, absence and independent study at the university level and relate planning and decision-making to various pedagogical frame-factors.
Data were collected by means of a systematic non-standardized interview with 93 students in languages, religion and business-administration at the university level.
A major part of the presentation consists of direct quotations from the taped interviews, thus using the language of the students as a point of departure.
Appr. 61 % report an absenteeism of less than 10 %. Appr. 15 % of the students report an absenteeism of 25 % or more.
Presence in teacher-led classes is to a large degree pre-planned and is governed to a decisive extent by the fact that the students perception of the importance of being present. Teaching is regarded as a pre-requisite for final examinations.
Absenteeism is more seldom the result of a planned decision. It is influenced by factors lika illness, the weather etc. The decision to be absent is rather often a change of an earlier decision to be present.
Independent study (home-work, reading of material to be covered in the examination etc) is pre-planned by a majority of students but almost half of the students read on a day-to-day schedule governed by "inspiration". Independent study reaches its maximum immediately before the examinations.
The interplay between independent study at the one hand and presence and absence in teacher-led classes at the other is apparent, even if preparations in the form of reading etc before lectures, small group sessions etc is comparatively small if such preparation does not take the form of a requirement.

Date: August 1974	**Pages:** 77	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Department for Research and Department of the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

157

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Anita Kollerbaur, Hans Köhler, Louise Yngström
Department of Computer and Information Sciences

Title:

Datorstödd undervisning i kursen Databehandlingsteknik.
Computer-based Education in a Course on Data Processing Technique.

Reference:

Report TRITA-EDU-002 in Pedagogisk utveckling vid KTH,
Stockholm 1973

Title of project:

Key words:

Computer Assisted Instruction, Systems Approach, Minicomputers

Abstract: A study of the methodology of producing a computer-based course - using a systems approach - has been performed. The objectives of the project were to

* offer individualized instruction
* offer "even" quality
* study problems concerning methods to realize courses
* study the use of minicomputers in computer aided instruction
* study the effects of education when using computers

The course is taken by full as well as part time students at the University of Stockholm and the Royal Institute of Technology. Many students cannot attend the exercises.

The computer-based exercises were constructed from an over all analysis of objectives. The exercise parts of the course were analysed in detail separately. The order between the parts was determined. Every single question, including assumed answers and its feedback was specified. Every question had a measurable objective. A teacher adapted software was constructed in order to faciliate implementation.

Experimental students attended regular lectured and exercised at the computer. The computer-based exercises were branched programs and simulation models. A control group attended regular exercises on the same material. When evaluating the result it was noted that experimental students got better results.

Date: July 1973	**Pages:** 125	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Center for Pedagogical Development at The Royal Institute of Technology in Stodkholm and the office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

158

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Per-Erik Lindahl, Lars Valentin
Department of Machine Tools

Title:

Försök med aktivitetsfrämjande läromedel i elektroteknik.

An experiment in trying to raise students studying activities in the subject of Electrical Engineering.

Reference:

Report TRITA-EDU-004 in Pedagogisk utveckling vid KTH, Stockholm 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Electrotechnics, Instructional program, Activity teaching

Abstract:

The process of learning often means studying for a short period of time close to examinations. This fact, combined with growing classes including pupils with differing ability backgrounds, has led to a lower graduation rate.

In one specific subject, Electrical Engineering, efforts have been made in producing literary contents having the quality of calling for both attention and action of the reader, already from the beginning of the course.

The tests that have been made, and consequently also this report, only deals with class-teaching and two kinds of printed matters; a detailed information of the actual course and a number of weekly divided units of the course, combined with instructions for the studies, exercises, answers and short questions for checking the effect of learning,

Every 6th student out of 250 were randomly selected and submitted to report both actual time of studies and attitudes towards particular parts of the course. These students showed a positive attitude to the new form of lessons, calling for more distributed studying.

There were 4 students in the selected and investigated group of 38, who had studied more than totally 80 hours, and they all passed in examination. The instructions called for 85 hours of activity in order to "guarantee" passing.

The experiment resulted in only a minor change of concentrated reading activities immediately before examinations towards a more continuous study during the course. The main reason for students failing in examination seemed to be found in the fact that the amount of effort spent for the subject was either too low or was started on too late.

Date: April 1974	**Pages:** 120	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Center for Pedagogical Development at The Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm and the office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities

159

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

Mählck, Lars

Rapporttitel: FRÅN GYMNASIUM TILL HÖGRE UTBILDNING.
Några analyser av olika bakgrundsfaktorers
samband med valet att gå vidare till universitet och högskolor.
(THE TRANSITION FROM GYMNASIUM TO HIGHER EDUCATION).

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:
Institutionen för internationell pedagogik
(Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education)
Stockholm University.
Report No 4, March 1974.

Projekttitel: Postgymnasial utbildning och bakgrund (PUB).
(Student background and choice of post-secondary education)

Nyckelord: Higher education; Recruitment; Follow-up study; Acces to education;

Referat (på engelska): The overall aim of the project is to study recruitment to higher education. The intent is to describe the transition from secondary school to post-secondary education and to analyze those factors which are instrumental in these transitions.
The present report deals with data on 2300 students who graduated from upper secondary school ("gymnasium") in the spring 1970. The sample is nationwide and approximately representative for the actual gymnasium cohort. Information on post-secondary enrollment during 1970-1972 has been related to the average marks of students upon leaving gymnasium, their gymnasium track, social background, educational aspirations and performance on achievement tests.

Datum: March 1974	**Antal sid.:** 80	☒ **Sv.** ☐ **Eng.** ☒ English summary	☐ **Slutrapp.** ☒ **Delrapp.** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Anslagsgivare: Universitetskanslersämbetet.
(The Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Göran Patriksson, Institute of Education, University of Göteborg.

Title:

Studieavbrott på högskolenivå. Utkast till några teoretiska förklaringsmodeller. (Drop-out at the university level. Suggestions to some theoretical models of explanation.)

Reference:

Institute of Education, University of Göteborg.
Report from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no.114 May 1974.

Title of project:

Utbildnings- och elevanalyser i vissa ämnen vid Göteborgs universitet (UEA-projektet). (Education and student analyses in certain subjects at Göteborg University).

Key words:

Drop-out, university level, theoretical models.

Abstract:

Background: In October 1971 the so called UEA-project was started in Göteborg supported by the Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities. The purposes with the project were to study the actual study results and drop-outs and to analyse their causes, after having reduced, as much as possible, the errors in the official study statistics. The empirical results from the investigations have been presented earlier. In this report a critical review of earlier research and theories of the drop-out problem is put forward. The one-sided concentration to individual factors as explanation to study delays and drop-outs is attacked, since the empirical findings are very meager. As complement and alternatives to the earlier research are some socio-psychological and sociological theories presented. On the first hand three different theoretical models are presented: one with a starting-point at Hans Zetterborgs theories of "mobilization of action", a second deduced from symbolic interactionism (deviant behavior) and a third with a starting-point at exchange theories.

Date: 25.9.74	**Pages:** 25	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Office of the Chancellor of the Swedish Universities (UKÄ).
Budget 1/10 1971 - 30/6 1973 207.000 kr.

NEUROLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **161**

Authors: Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf & Lindvall, Thomas	Psychological Laboratories University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

"Mathematische" Nase sagt Gasgeruch voraus.

Reference:

Umschau, 1974, 74, 250-251.

Title of project:

Key words:

Olfaction, Mixtures, Air pollution.

Abstract:

A summation principle for perceived intensity of odors was investigated for mixtures of several gas components. Results clearly showed that theoretical values calculated according to a vector model of odor interaction were in good agreement with the empirically obtained perceived intensity for all mixtures. A practical relevance for problems of odorous air pollution is discussed.

Date: 1974	No. of pages: 2	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ German	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research and Swedish Environment Protection Board.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, & Lindvall, Thomas
Psychological Lab., University of Stockholm

Title:

Measurement of rapid changes of odor concentration by a signal detection approach

Reference:

Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association, 1974, 24, 162-164.

Title of project:

Key words:

Olfaction, Signal Detection, Time-course Function

Abstract:

For many odorous industrial gases, odor detectability often involves such low concentrations that the sampling time factor makes physical-chemical methods of analysis impractical. However, a sensory detection method based on signal detection theory has shown itself to be well suited for such studies even at levels near the absolute threshold. Experiments undertaken to asses the method are described.

Date: March 1974	**Pages:** 3	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research and Swedish Environment Protection Board

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, & Lindvall, Thomas
Psychological Lab., University of Stockholm

Title:

Perceptual Interaction of Odors from a Pulp Mill

Reference:

In Proceedings from the Third International Clean Air Congress, Düsseldorf, October 8-12, 1973. Düsseldorf: VDI-Verlag, 1973, pp. A40-A43.

Title of project:

Kvalitativ och kvantitativ analys och syntes i luktperception

Key words:

Olfaction, Scaling, Pulp Mill Effluents

Abstract:

This paper is concerned with the evaluation of odorous air pollutants. The possibility of predicting the odor strength of a complex gas mixture from the odor strength of the individual components alone is of special interest in process technology and air conservancy. Studies have been conducted to illuminate this problem with respect to substances commonly present in the effluents of kraft pulp mills. The summation principle for perceived strength of odors has been determined by a psychological scaling method for mixtures of, among others, hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, and two organic sulfides. Theoretical values calculated according to a vector model of odor interaction are in good agreement with the empirically obtained perceived intensity values of odor mixtures. Thus, it might be possible to predict the perceived strength of combinations of odors knowing only how they mix pairwise. For practical purpose the vector model of perceptual odor interaction may be used for predicting the perceptual effects of changes in the composition of effluents from air polluting sources. The usefulness of the vector model in the field for source evaluation is demonstrated. The main results were that the odor strength of the effluents at a kraft pulp mill to a surprisingly large extent was determined by unidentified odors.

Date: Dec. 19, 1973	**Pages:** 4	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research (55.000:-) and Swedish Environment Protection Board

164

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf & Lindvall, Thomas

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

A psychological detection method in environmental research.

Reference:

Environmental Research, 1974, 7, 342-352.

Title of project:

Key words:

Air pollution, Signal detection, Olfaction.

Abstract:

Environmental problems involve weak sensory signals such as ambient odors and transportation noise. This article deals with both the potentialities and limitations of a signal detection approach for monitoring odorous air pollution. The detection method has been applied to responses from human observers in four experiments. Two of the experiments focussed on methodological problems connected to olfactometry and physical-chemical detection procedures. The other two were field experiments that treated odor problems in traffic environments and areas around hog farms. The detection method separates effects of biased responding by the observer from the odor sensitivity measure. Thus the response criterion chosen by the observer cannot influence the measures obtained. The applicability of the method in environmental research is discussed both from a theoretical and an applied point of view. It is concluded that the signal detection approach has clear theoretical advantages over classical threshold determinations and in addition, is well suited for monitoring ambient odors.

Date:	**No. of pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
1974	11	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic. avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board and Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, & Lindvall, Thomas
Psychological Lab., University of Stockholm

Title:

Scaling loudness, noisiness, and annoyance of aircraft noise

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 393.

Title of project:

Effekter av adaptation vid psykologisk mätning av sensoriska stimuli

Key words:

Aircraft noise, Scaling

Abstract:

The capacity of man to differentiate and scale aircraft noise with regard to three attributes frequently used in social survey research on ambient noise was tested. A two-step psychophysical scaling procedure was adopted that produced calibrated scales for the attributes. Further, instructions were designed that carefully defined the meaning of the attributes to the subjects. It was demonstrated that subjects in such carefully designed laboratory situations are able to use and produce scales of loudness, noisiness, and annoyance for aircraft noise. The results consistently showed that aircraft noise is more annoying than noisy and more noisy than loud. The data on the relationships between pairwise attributes were well described by linear functions but a mechanism of inter-attribute power transforms could not be rejected.

Date: Dec. 19, 1973	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research (55.000:-)
and Swedish Environment Protection Board

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Berglund, Birgitta, Berglund, Ulf, Lindvall, Thomas, &
Svensson, Leif T.
Psychological Lab., University of Stockholm

Title:

A Quantitative Principle of Perceived Intensity Summation in Odor Mixtures

Reference:

Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1973, 100, 29-38.

Title of project:

Kvalitativ och kvantitativ analys och syntes i luktperception

Key words:

Olfaction, Mixtures, Scaling

Abstract:

A summation principle for perceived intensity of odors was investigated for mixtures of dimethyl disulphide, hydrogen sulphide, and pyridine. Mixtures were made by forming all possible pairs of these 3 compounds each appearing at 5 levels of perceived intensity. Perceived intensity of the individual odorants as well as the mixtures were scaled with a magnitude-estimation procedure. Results clearly showed that theoretical values calculated according to a vector model of odor interaction were in good agreement with the empirically obtained perceived intensity values for all mixtures. For components (individual odorants) equal in perceived intensity, a direct proportionality between perceived intensity of the mixture and the arithmetic sum of the perceived intensity of components was found. This result, which conforms to a special case of the vector model, is in agreement with findings reported earlier. The vector model also has practical relevance for problems of odorous air pollution.

Date: Dec. 19, 1973	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☑ English ☐	☐ Final report ☑ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council of Social Science Research (55.000:-), Swedish Medical Research Council and Swedish Environment Protection Board

167

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bergsten-Brucefors, A.
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Age of menarche in Swedish schoolgirls

Mensdebutålder hos svenska skolflickor

Reference:

Report from the Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm, no.105, April 1974.

Title of project:

A follow-up study by the National Board of Education and the School of Education of the maturity process in pupils aged 9-17 years (the SLU-project)

Key words:

Secular trend, Menarche, Adolescence, Puberty

Abstract:

The SLU-project began in the spring of 1965, when most of the pupils in the sample were in grade 3 (age 9). There were 916 girls in the sample at the beginning, 46 monozygotic twin pairs, 66 dizygotic twin pairs of the same sex, 97 girls from dizygotic mixed twin pairs and 595 singletons. Twice a year from grade 3 to grade 9 the pupils' height and weight have been registered by the schoolnurses. The nurses have also noted time for menarche for the girls. Only 44% of the girls had their menarche noted by the schoolnurses at the end of grade 9. Consequently, in 1971 all the girls were asked about their menarche. At this time 96% of the girls responded. 90% (N=738) of the responses were complete and included into the calculation.
The average time of menarche for all girls according to their own information was at age 13,04; singletons 12,97 years of age and twins between 13,31 years of age (dizygotic pairs same sex) and 13,01 years of age (dizygotic twins mixed).
The correlation between the notes from the schoolnurses (prospective method) and the girls' own information (retrospective method) was .78.
There was also a significant correlation between menarche and season regardless of year of menarche. Menarche occured more often in summer or winter than in spring or fall.
It is also to be noted that girls living in Stockholm had their menarche significantly earlier (at age 12,91) than girls living in any of the bigger cities or towns in Sweden (at age 13,14).

Date: April 1974	**Pages:** 31	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bureau L 3, Swedish National Board of Education

168

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Borg, Gunnar
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm.

Title:

A note on a category scale with "ratio properties" for estimating perceived exertion.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 36, 1973.

Title of project:

Physical Work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:

Psychophysics. Scaling. Perceived exertion.

Abstract:

Some problems concerning category and ratio scales for estimating the degree of perceived exertion are discussed. A category scale with numbers from 0 to 20 is presented where 0 denotes no intensity at all and 20 a maximal intensity. Other verbal expressions such as "Very light" and "Somewhat hard" are included in the scale at positions corresponding to their subjective "ratio intensities". The purpose of this is to get the new category scale to function as a ratio scale. An experiment is reported which supports the possibility of constructing a category scale with ratio properties.

Date:	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Borg, Gunnar

Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm.

Title:

Perceived exertion: A note on "history" and methods.

Reference:

Medicine and Science in Sports, 1973, Vol. 5, 90-93.

Title of project:

Physical Work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:

Perceived exertion. Ratings scales. Physical activity. Ergopsychology.

Abstract:

Early studies of subjective force estimates for short-time work on a bicycle ergometer are reviewed. Results showed that perceived pedal resistance followed a positively accelerating function with an exponent of 1.6. A model for inter-individual comparisons using subjective range as a frame of reference is explained. Results of two experiments comparing four different rating methods are reported. Two methods involved the original Borg Scale and a variation, one graded from 1 to 21 and the other from 6 to 20. The third method utilized a line scale while the fourth scale was graded from 1 to 9 with 2 anchored by the expression "Not At All Stressful" and 8 with "Very, Very Stressful". These two experiments show that good correlations between heart rates and ratings are obtained independently of which scale is used. Since the Borg (6 to 20) Scale is the one most often used and gives values that grow fairly linear with work load and heart rate it is proposed that this scale be used in most cases.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

170

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Borg, Gunnar
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Perceived exertion during walking: A psychophysical function with two additional constants.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 39, 1973.

Title of project:

Physical Work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:

Psychophysics. Perceived exertion. Power function.

Abstract: A psychophysical study was performed concerning perceived exertion when walking on a tread-mill. Ten subjects estimated the degree of perceived exertion according to the method of magnitude estimation. The subjects had to walk on a level surface (zero grade) during 4 minutes at six different speeds varying from 1.5 to 9 km hour^{-1} (about 1- 6 miles x hour^{-1}). The following power power function was obtained:

$$R = 1 + 0.0125\,(S - 1.5)^3\,,$$

where R is the subjective intensity of perceived exertion when walking, the number one denotes the value of the basic perceptual noise level, which is equal to the R-value arbitrarily set to one at $S = 1.5$ km x hour^{-1} , 0.0.125 is the measure constant, S is the physical speed in km x hour^{-1} , 1.5 shows the starting point of the curve and 3 is the exponent. The experiment has thus shown the need to include two additional constants in the power function, both a basic perceptual noise level and a low stimulus intensity, showing the starting point of the psychophysical function. This is the first empirical study in which the need for these two constants has been shown, in accordance with the general expression of the power function previously proposed by Borg (1961, 1962). The power function presented above may also be expressed in the following way:

$$R = 1 + 0.066\,(S - 1)^3$$

where the physical speed is expressed in miles x hour^{-1} instead of km x hour^{-1}.

Date:	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **171**

Author, Inst.

Borg, Gunnar
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm.

Title:

Psychological Aspects of Physical Activities

Reference:

In: L. A. Larsson (Ed.) International standards for the assesment of physical fitness and work capacity. New York 1974 (In press).

Title of project:

Physical Work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:

Physical work. Perceived exertion. Effort. Ergology. Fitness tets.

Abstract:

The research program presented here is lead by Borg and concerns physical work, subjective effort, working capacity and physical performance. The chapter contains the following headings:
Introduction, General Studies of Subjective Force and Perceived Exertion, Differential Studies of Perceived Exertion, A bicycle Ergometer for Physiological and Psychological studies, Two Individually Adapted Performance Tests, A Study of the Transition from Short-Time Work to Prolonged Work, Work Motivation, Some Particular Aspects with Regard to Training, Self-Appraisal and Physical Fitness and The Relation between Physical Activation, Exertion, Working Capacity and Some Psychological Functions.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

172 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Borg, G., Edgren, B., & Marklund, G.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm.

Title:

The reliability and stability of the indicators in a simple walk test.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 35, 1973.

Title of project:

Physical Work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:

Physical working capacity. Fitness test. Ergology.

Abstract: A simple walk test based on the subject´s perception of his own walking speed and speed constancy has been studied for reliability and stability. Four different instructions for walking speed in two pairs were given on two separate ways. The subjects walked the same track twice and in accordance with one pair of instructions for walking speed. For the first walk the induced speed - i. e. the induced work intensity - was lower than for the second. During each walk the subjects tried to keep the speed constant. Walking speed, heart rate and ratings of perceived exertion (according to the RPE-scale) were measured/obtained during and after each walk. The results showed that the subjects, 14 military conscripts, could clearly discriminate between different instructions for walking speed and could throughout each walk keep the speed with good constancy. Steady-state conditions were reached in heart rate and the course of the ratings of perceived exertion as expected showed a slight increase over time, which is in accordance with earlier findings. A retest after one month gave an even better individual constancy in walking speed.

Date:	**Pages:** 36	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden
The Swedish Council for Sports Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Borg, G., Edgren, B., & Marklund, G.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm.

Title:

Two flexible work test with feedback systems guiding the test courses.

Reference:

Proceedings, 17th International Congress of Applied Psychology, (R. Piret, Ed), Bruxelles, 1972, pp 393-398.

Title of project:

Physical work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:

Work test, Fitness, Physical performance capacity.

Abstract: Two flexible work test on bicycle ergometer are described. The first so-called CSET, the Cycling Strength and Endurance Test, is a pure performance test and takes into consideration the advantage of an interindividually fairly constant testing time. The test consists of a series of intermittently determined terminal thresholds (usually 10). At each determination the work load is continuously increased from an initially rather low level until the individual is unable to go on pedalling at the stipulated rate. Each determination lasts for about 45 sec and is followed by a short pause, usually 15 sec. The terminal thresholds form a curve which is analysed with respect to level, regression and residual variation, and gives information about the individual´s dynamic muscular strength, endurance capacity, and motivation for physical work. The test has a very high reliability and a high correlation, not only with other tests but also with various field criteria of working capacity.

The second test described is the IAT, i. e. the Individually Adapted work Test. The test is constructed with stepwise increased work loads and a built-in feedback system for guiding the work load changes in accordance with the subject´s heart rate as well as with his ratings of perceived exertion. The purpose of the test is to obtain a behavioural measurement of physical working capacity in the form of the highest work load level on which a subject is able to work for 4 min (W max 4 min). The test is designed to have all subjects work for the same duration on a series of subjectively equal work loads instead of physically equal work loads. For practical and administrative reasons the testing time is kept short - about 10 min - and the initial work load fairly high. To meet these requirements the test is divided into two parts, an initial one with three steering phases and a final (max.) one.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Borg, G. Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm.
Noble, B. Dept. of Education, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania U.S.A.

Title:

Perceived Exertion

Reference:

Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, Vol II. In: J. Willmore (Ed.) New York: Academic Press Inc., 1974.

Title of project:

Physical Work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:

Perceived exertion. Psychophysics. Ergopsychology. Physical activity.

Abstract:

A summary is given which concerns the international research of perceived exertion. Psychophysical problems, differential and clinical questions, psychophysiological correlation studies. Some further studies in this area are also dealt with.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Borg, G. Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm.
Noble, B. Dept. of Education, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Title:

Perceived Exertion during walking and running.

Reference:

Proceedings, 17th International Congress of Applied Psychology, (R. Piret, Ed), Bruxelles, 1972, pp 387-392.

Title of project:

Physical Work, Effort and Performance.

Key words:
Perceived exertion. Physical Activity. Heart rate. Speed of locomotion.

Abstract: Expenditure of energy during human locomotion is dependent upon a highly complex psychophysiological feedback system. The psychological and physiological components of this system most likely in concert, each acting to facilitate or inhibit the other, and therefore, the locomotor act. For instance, when a person engages in physical training programs, decisions to alter walking or running velocities involve psychological factors since perceptions of the exertion play an important role and physiological factors since mechanical and metabolic alterations are required. - The present authors conclude that a more complete explanation of human locomotion can be achieved by utlizing measurements of perceived exertion as a complement to standard physiological measurements.

An experiment is reported, in which the variation of perceived exertion is compared to that of oxygen uptake and heart rate during walking and running on the treadmill. The results show that the two curves describing the intensity variation for walking and running, respectively, intersect at point 8.18 km x hour^{-1} for oxygen uptake and 7.92 km x hour^{-1} for heart rate. However, no intersection point for perceived exertion was found i.e. running was always perceived to be significantly less exertive than walking at the same speed. The fact that no perceived exertion intersection point was observed in the velocity range utilized in this study (6.4 km x hour^{-1} to 8.9 km x hour^{-1}) does not preclude the possibility that such a phenomenon may occur at a lower veclocity. Walking at a speed of about 6 km x hour^{-1} thus seems to elicit about the same degree of perceived exertion as running, in spite of the fact that the heart rate when running is about 20 beats x min higher than during walking. The practical significance of this results lies in its application to the prescription of exercise, e.g. for cardiac patients.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

176

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brännström, Lauritz

Title:

Metoder för registrering av ögon- och huvudrörelser/Methods of recording eye and head movements

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 7, 1973
Psykologiska institutionen, Umeå universitet
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Studies in the psychology of work

Key words:

Eye-head movements, recording methods

Abstract:

Three different methods for recording eye movements are first discussed: A. The eye-reflection camera adjusted for vide-recording. B. The EOG-method. C. The corneal reflection method. The methods are evaluated against different criteria of usefulness in laboratory and applied settings. The final section of this report deals with methods of recording eye and head movements simultaneously.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 28 sid.	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Elmgren, John, & Löwenhard, Percy. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol., University of Göteborg

Title:

Un análisis factorial del EEG humano

Reference:

Revista de Psicologia General y Aplicada, 1973, 28, No. 122.

Title of project:

Key words:

Factor analysis - secondary EEG analysis, EEG-intercorrelations.

Abstract:

The study shows the feasibility of factoranalytical methods for the reduction of the amount of correlated data in the human EEG, recorded during relaxed wakefulness. The automatic analysis of EEG gives a vast amount of data which to a large extent are redundant. On the other hand, the results of this type of analysis sometimes need a further (secondary) analysis in order to show the physiological significance of the underlying phenomena.

The results show an agreement with the ordinary classification based on manifest evidence per se. The statistical independence of the principal componantes (factors) gives a strong support to the meaningfulness of this classification. Eight components were found significant and seven factors could be identified. The factor solution gives a repetitive pattern for the right and left hemisphere.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 17	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☒ Spanska	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frankenhaeuser, M.

Title:

Experimental approaches to the study of catecholamines and emotion.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 392. To appear in L. Levi (Ed.): Parameters of Emotion. New York: Raven Press.

Title of project:

Psykofysiologisk stressforskning

Key words:

Adrenaline secretion, cognitive factors, coping

Abstract:

This paper reviews the present state of knowledge, based on the study of human subjects, about peripheral catecholamines as parameters in behavioural research. The twofold importance of adrenaline and noradrenaline in the study of emotion is emphasized throughout the paper: the role of these hormones as dependent variables, reflecting the emotional impact of the environment, and as independent variables, affecting the state of the organism. It is concluded that cognitive factors play an important part in catecholamine secretion. The brain exerts a continuous influence on sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity, and by measuring catecholamine excretion it is possible to monitor the arousing and relaxing influences of the psychosocial environment.

Date: September, 1973	**Pages:** 26	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frankenhaeuser, M.

Psychological laboratories
University of Stockholm

Title:

On the consequences of stimulus overload.

Reference:

Proc. 2nd Congress of International College of Psychosomatic Medicine, Amsterdam, 1973. Basel: S. Karger. (In press.)

Title of project:

Psykofysiologisk stressforskning

Key words:

Stimulus overload, adaptation, aftereffects

Abstract:

While man's capacity for information processing will remain largely the same, technological development is likely to continue. Therefore stimulus overload represents a growing social problem. Adjustment to overload may be accompanied by harmful aftereffects, manifesting themselves as social maladjustments, emotional disturbances, impairments of performances, or physical disease. It is therefore necessary to pay more attention to long-term consequences of repeated, cumulative adaptive efforts, i.e., the problem referred to as "the cost of adaptation". Studies concerned with after-effects of psychosocial influences should include relationships between physiological, behavioral, and subjective factors, and their interaction with constitutional characteristics.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 14X-997).

180

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frankenhaeuser, M,

Psychological laboratories
University of Stockholm

Title:

Sex differences in reactions to psychosocial stressors and psychoactive drugs.

Reference:

In L. Levi (Ed.), Society, Stress and Disease, Vol. III: The productive and Reproductive Age - Male and Female Roles and Relationships. London: Oxford University Press, 1973. (In press.)

Title of project:

Psykofysiologisk stressforskning

Key words:

Adrenal medullary reactivity, alcohol, work load, males, females

Abstract:

In the present paper experimental approaches to the problem of sex differences in reactions to psychosocial stressors are illustrated by data from studies of the adrenomedullary function in healthy males and females under different conditions. The outcome of these studies suggests that while adrenaline secretion in males and females does not differ under conditions of rest, relaxation and routine activity, males show a greater readiness to respond by adrenaline release when exposed to psychosocial stressors involving, for example, mental work. It therefore appears that the biochemical mechanisms involved in the coping process are at least partly different in men and women. Possible short-term advantages and long-term risks associated with adrenaline-mediated adjustment to the psychosocial environment are discussed.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frankenhaeuser, M., and Andersson, K.
Psychological Laboratories,
University of Stockholm

Title:

Note on interaction between cognitive and endocrine functions.

Reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1974, 38, 557-558.

Title of project:

Psykofysiologisk stressforskning

Key words:

Learning, adrenaline secretion, individual differences

Abstract:

Relationships between learning rate and adrenaline output were examined. Ability to learn nonsense syllables by the serial anticipation method was significantly superior for a group of high-adrenaline secreters. The difference in learning rate may reflect a direct effect of adrenaline on the brain.

Date:	**Pages:** 2	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frankenhaeuser, M., Dunne, E., Bjurström, H., and Lundberg, U.

Title:

Counteracting depressant effects of alcohol by psychological stress.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 405

Title of project:

Psykofysiologisk stressforskning

Key words:

Stress, alcohol, catecholamines

Abstract:

Interaction between effects of acute alcohol intoxication and psychological stress was examined in 8 male and 8 female students. Alcohol was given as whisky, 2 ml/kg body wt to males and 1.7 ml/kg body wt to females. Psychological stress was induced by applying electric shocks of a moderate intensity to 2 fingers of 1 of the subject's hands. Performance in reaction-time tasks representing different levels of complexity, self-estimates of wakefulness and mood, measurements of catecholamine excretion and of heart rate, were used as indices of the effects caused by alcohol and shock, singly and in combination. Among these variables, only performance was selectively sensitive to the different experimental treatments. Thus, shocks and alcohol had opposite effects, shocks decreasing and alcohol increasing reaction time. When the subjects were simultaneously exposed to both influences, the impairment produced by alcohol was significantly reduced by shock at all levels of task complexity. No sex differences could be detected.

Date: December, 1973	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Gustafsson, Karl-Arne

Title:

Hjärtfrekvensmätning: Metodik och tillämpningar vid studier av mentalt arbete/
Measurement of heart rate: Methods and applications in studies of mental work

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 5, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Studies in the psychology of work

Key words:

Heart-rate, heart-rate variability, mental work, recording methods, empirical applications

Abstract:

Methods to use heart activity as an indicator of mental load are discussed. A general survey of the methodological and physiological background is first given, and different measurement approaches to the relationship between mental load and heart rate are discussed. Reviews of the empirical applications are then given. Some concluding remarks deal with principal questions of importance in the future use of heart rate as an indicator of mental load.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 51 sid.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Hallsten, L., & Borg, G.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Exponents and skews of equal-settings: An empirical study of the "Dispersion method".

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 42, 1973.

Title of project:

Key words:

Psychophysics, scaling.

Abstract:

Departing from the "Dispersion method" it is possible to derive exponents in the psychophysical function from the skewness of distributions of equal-settings. Ten subjects gave 40 equal-settings to each of three standard stimuli from the continua line lenght, loudness and circle area. Most distributions were positively skewed, but were less so for the higher stimulus values. The derived exponents deviated clearly from the usually obtained ones for line length and circle area, being mostly too low or too high (< 0.10 or < 2.0). For loudness the attempt was somewhat more successful but the standard deviations of the exponents were considerable. It was argued that it is of importance to take care of possible artifacts, such as the central tendency effect, since minor influences on the distribution can produce pronounced deviations in the exponents. To elaborate a more complex model seems also desireable.

Date:	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Tercentenary Fund of the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Johansson, Gunn

Title:

Activation, adjustment and sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity.
Field and laboratory studies of adults and children.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, Suppl. 21.

Title of project:

Key words:

Activation, adjustment, adrenaline, temporal pattern, sex differences.

Abstract:

A survey is given of six studies concerned with adjustment to demands in the psychosocial environment and general arousal as measured by catecholamine excretion. Emphasis is placed on adrenaline excretion, and special attention is paid to its temporal pattern and to sex differences in adrenaline output. New data concerning the constancy of catecholamine excretion are presented. The research reported suggests that adrenal-medullary activity is one of the mechanisms involved in the adaptation to psychosocial stressors. In this process the temporal pattern of adrenal-medullary activity, i. e., the "mobilization" and "demobilization" of adrenaline, is shown to be as important as the tonic level of adrenaline output. Thus, efficient adaptation to demands in acute situations, as well as good adjustment in a more general and permanent sense, is associated with relatively high baseline levels of adrenaline and with an "economic" adrenaline response to stress. The data presented also suggest that females show a weaker adrenaline response than males to the strain of mental work. This sex difference as well as the importance of an economic adrenaline response to mental load are discussed in relation to possible negative long-term effects of hightened adrenal-medullary activity.

Date: August, 1973	**Pages:** 25 pages	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Social Science Research Council, The University of Stockholm, The Swedish Medical Research Council, The National Board of

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Johansson, Gunn

Title:

Intraindividual variation in the temporal pattern of sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 389.

Title of project:

Temporal aspects of psychoendocrine relations.

Key words:

Mental work, adrenaline, noradrenaline, temporal pattern, subjective well-being, intraindividual variation.

Abstract:

Sixteen male subjects performed an audiovisual-conflict test during 1 hr of an ordinary day of work. Adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion and subjective reactions were measured before, during, and after the test period as well as at corresponding points in time in a control day of ordinary work without interruption. This program was carried out on two occasions, which were expected to differ with respect to the subjects' general mental condition and wellbeing. There were large intraindividual as well as inter-individual variations in the rate at which adrenaline output decreased after the stress period. The results support the hypothesis that rapid recovery to baseline levels is positively related to a relaxed, alert and subjectively pleasant state of mind.

Date: June, 1973	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Social Science Research Council, The University of Stockholm.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Levander, S.E., Lidberg, L., & Schalling, D.
Psychological lab., University of Stockholm & Karolinska institutet, Stockholm

Title:

Habituation of the digital vasoconstrictive orienting response

Reference:

Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1974, 102, 700-705

Title of project:

Key words:

Habituation, finger volume, finger pulse volume, habituation estimates

Abstract:

Changes in finger volume (FV) and finger pulse volume (PV) were measured by two pneumoplethysmographic methods. Eleven identical randomly spaced auditory stimuli were given. Five different habituation estimates were calculated; H-score, parametric beta, parametric correlation, Kendall´s tau, and nonparametric beta. Both FV and PV responses habituated, PV responses faster than FV. The correlations between FV and PV responses were significant and moderately high. Some surprisingly low correlations were obtained among the different habituation estimates, indicating that the choice of habituation estimate is of great importance, and might influence the result profoundly. Differences in response latency found between FV and PV responses were discussed in terms of measurement technique.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Lindvall, Thomas, & Svensson, Leif T.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Equal-unpleasantness matching of malodorous substances in the community,

Reference:

Journal of applied psychology. 1974, 59, 264-269.

Title of project:

Key words:
Unpleasantness, Olfaction, Matching environmental psychology.

Abstract:

Five different odorants were produced through different combustion procedures of animal manure. Hydrogen sulfide was matched to these odorants with regard to unpleasantness. Thirty Ss participated in the experiment. It was found that power functions described the unpleasantness matchings for the five combustion toilets tested. The experiments of the equal-sensation functions ranged from 0.4 to 0.5, indicating a relative invariance of the combustion procedure on the exponent. Although, the different combustion procedures resulted in different levels of odor unpleasantness for equal concentrations relative to absolute thresholds, the differences can be neglected from a practical point of view. The experiment demonstrates the practical applicability of psychophysical methods in environmental health research in that the results were used as guidlines for planners of recreation areas in Sweden.

Date: 1974	No. of pages: 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Environment Protection Board and the Folksam Research Board.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 189

Author, Inst.

Ljung, B.-O., Bergsten-Brucefors, A. & Lindgren, G.
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

The secular trend in physical growth in Sweden

Reference:

Annals of Human Biology, vol.1, no.3, London, 1974, 245-256

Title of project:

A follow-up study by the National Board of Education and the School of Education of the maturity process in pupils aged 9-17 years (the SLU-project)

Key words:

Secular trend, Physical Growth, Development, Height, Weight, Menarche, Adolescence, Puberty

Abstract:

The secular trend in physical growth of Swedish school children aged 10-17 years is shown by comparing growth data from three investigations, of 1883 1938-39 and 1965-71. These data include height and weight as well as height and weight velocity. A proportionally larger increase in height than in weight was detected which is more pronounced for girls than for boys between the two later studies. In girls the adolescent growth spurt occured about six months earlier in the late 60's than in the late 30's and the maximum rate of height increase was about 1 cm/year greater. Boys also show an earlier growth spurt now than in 1938-39, although the height peak is only slightly greater. The weight peaks of boys and girls were of about the same magnitude as in 1938-39.

Comparisons of other Swedish investigations, on menarche, show a declining age of onset of puberty of about 4,5 months per decade from 1950 to 1968.

Date: 1974-05-20	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☒ Article	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bureau L3, Swedish National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Lundberg, U.

Psychological Laboratories,
University of Stockholm

Title:

Emotional and geographical phenomena in psychophysical research

Reference:

In R. M. Downs & D. Stea (Eds.), Image & Environment: Cognitive Mapping & Spatial Behavior. Chicago: Aldin. 1973, pp. 322-337.

Title of project:

Studier rörande framtidsengagemang: struktur och påverkbarhet.

Key words:

Scaling, psychophysics, emotional involvement, psychological distance

Abstract:

Psychophysical scaling methods were used in order to study some geographical and emotional phenomena; a quantitative approach being emphasized.

Intensity of emotional reaction to different events was studied as a function of spatial and temporal distance between observer and events. The intensity of emotional reaction decreased in a regular manner with increasing distance.

Factor analysis and multidimensional scaling were applied to estimates of geographic interdistances in order to obtain a subjective map of thirteen places situated in different parts of the world. Both a two- and a three-dimensional solution described the data well.

Finally, subjective scales were constructed for the area, the number of people and the average population density of 44 countries. The subjective scales could be described roughly as simple power functions of the corresponding physical scales. A few interesting deviations appeared in the data. The correlations between the subjective scales exceeded the corresponding correlations between the physical scales.

Date:	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Lundberg, U., Theorell, T., and Lind, E.

Title:

Life changes and myocardial infarction: individual differences in life change scaling.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 400.

Title of project:

Biokemiska mekanismer vid anpassning till psykosociala stressfaktorer

Key words:

Life change, infarction, scaling, individual differences

Abstract:

Fifty-six infarction patients and a matched group of control subjects reported retrospectively life changes that had occurred 1 yr before infarction or a corresponding control year. The same subjects also expressed their own opinion about the psychological importance of 46 life change events. The life changes were estimated with regard to the effort necessary in "adjusting" to them and to how "upsetting" they were. Three types of life change scales were calculated for the two variables: a total mean scale for all subjects, separate mean scales for infarctions and controls, and individual scales. Total life change scores were calculated for the two variables by adding the scale values for reported events using the three types of scales alternatively. It was found that the infarctions had higher total life change scores than the controls. The difference between the groups was larger for "upsettingness" than for "adjustment" and it was in both cases most pronounced when individual scales were used.

Date: December, 1973	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 3392) the Swedish Council for Social Science Research, and the Swedish National Association for Heart and Lung Diseases.

192

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Löwenhard, Percy. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol.,
University of Göteborg

Title:

P factor analysis of single EEG recordings

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No. 12

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The results of an automatic analysis of the EEG sometimes need a further (secondary) analysis in order to show the physiological significance of underlying phenomena. The use of the multivariate technique of P factor analysis is suggested as a method to reveal relationships between clusters of frequency components of the EEG. This paper presents some typical results from a limited study based on EEG recordings from single subjects. Implications of the method of principal factors and some necessary precautions in connection with multivariate time series are discussed.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Magnusson, David & Ekehammar, Bo

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Perceptions of and reactions to stressful situations

Reference:
Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, the University of Stockholm, 1974, No. 410.

Title of project:
Person by situation interactions

Key words:
Stressful situations, situation perception, situation reaction

Abstract:
Two approaches to the study of the psychological significance of situations were compared, one using data for individuals' perceptions of situations, and the other using data for individuals' reactions to situations. Perception and reaction data for 40 subjects were used for multidimensional classification of 12 situations, which were selected so as to cover four different types of stressful situations. For three of the a priori groupings of situations the congruence in outcomes between the two methods was high. The implications of the congruence and the discrepancies in outcomes for the two approaches are discussed. The main conclusion is that one should distinguish clearly between situation perception factors and situation reaction factors in further research on the psychological significance of situations.

Date: June 19, 1974	**No. of pages:** 14	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

194

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Patkai, P., Johansson, G. & Post, B.

Psychological laboratories, University of Stockholm

Title:

Mood, alertness, and sympathetic-adrenal medullary activity during the menstrual cycle.

Reference:

Psychosom. Med., 1974 (In press)

Title of project:

Psychological and physiological aspects of the menstrual cycle.

Key words:

menstrual cycle, mood, alertness, catecholamine excretion

Abstract:

Six healthy women were studied during daily work routine for a period covering two menstrual cycles. Urinary catecholamines and body temperature were measured each morning of ordinary weekdays. On each occasion estimates of subjective mood and alertness were obtained. Four periods of the menstrual cycle, premenses, postmenses, ovulation, and postovulation, were compared in respect of physiological and subjective variables. No significant differences in adrenaline and noradrenaline excretion between periods were found. Estimates of subjective states did not generally differ between periods except for feelings of restlessness. Night sleep was most disturbed during premenses, coinciding with the longest sleep duration. All physiological variables exhibited a high degree of intraindividual constancy during the cycle.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
25.9.74		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens råd för samhällsforskning
Stockholms universitet
Medicinska forskningsrådet

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Påtkai, P., Pettersson, K., & Åkerstedt, T.

Title:

Flexible working hours and individual diurnal rhythms.

Reference:

Rep. Psychol. Lab., Univer. Stockholm, 1973, No. 406.

Title of project:

The relation between working hours, biological rhythms and work satisfaction.

Key words:

circadian rhythms, performance, flexible working hours

Abstract:

The relevance of individual diurnal rhythms was studied among workers with flexible working hours. Workers classified as habitual morning vs evening workers, on the basis of their answers to a questionnaire, were compared with regard to body temperature, catecholamine excretion, performance efficiency and subjective alertness during a morning, mid-day and afternoon session. The time patterns for variations in body temperature, performance efficiency and subjectively estimated alertness during the day differed significantly between the two groups. Morning types showed a diurnal rhythm where the peak levels of these variables were reached during the morning hours, decreasing towards the afternoon, while the opposite trend was characteristic of the evening types.

Date:	Pages:			
25.9.74	11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Statens råd för samhällsforskning
Arbetarskyddsfonden

196

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Schalling, D., Lidberg, L., Levander, S. & Dahlin, Y.

Psychological lab., University of Stockholm & Karolinska institutet, Stockholm

Title:

Spontaneous autonomic activity as related to psychopathy

Reference:

Biological Psychology, 1973, 1, 83-97

Title of project:

Differential criminological research (Schalling)

Key words:

Psychopathy, skin conductance, finger pulse volume

Abstract:

Spontaneous fluctuations and levels in skin conductance and finger pulse volume recordings were studied in criminal subjects during three experimental periods before, during and after a series of auditory stimuli, and related to psychopathy as estimated by scores in the Gough Delinquency scale (De). The sample was subdivided into two groups, containing subjects with scores above (HD) and below (LD) the median in the De scale. Analyses of variance yielded significant group x period interaction effects for skin conductance fluctuation and level measures. The more psychopathic group (HD) had a lower number of skin conductance fluctuations in stimulation and poststimulation periods, and had lower levels, decreasing over periods. No differences were obtained in the pulse volume measurements. The lower skin conductance reactivity in the more psychopathic subjects was discussed in terms of lower cortical arousal, and the implications for the interpretation of skin conductance fluctuations were analysed.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 15	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund (Schalling)

Authors:

Sjöblom-Ericson, Ingegärd

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Percept-genetic study concerning reactions of injury to the body
Percept-genetisk studie angående reaktionen vid kroppsskada

Reference:

Title of project:

Key words:

Percept-genetic, injury to the body

Abstract:

The purpose of this investigation was to explore if a percept-genetic method is useful when studying reactions of injury to the body. Relevant terms and concepts are discussed. A small, homogeneous group injured in a definite part of the body has been studied by means of a percept-genetic method, a interview and a questionnaire. The results of the group injured in a definite part of the body were compared with those of the control group which had been injured in a different part of the body. The percept-genetic method showed a relationship between group category and signs of body image distorsion. There was a very weak relationship between group category and certain interview ratings concerning the subjects' experience of their trauma. There was no relationship between group category and attitude to the trauma. The results were interpreted as verifying Kragh's assumption that direct reconstruction measures are more influenced by external factors like social values etc than percept-genetic methods.

Date: May, 1974	**No. of pages:** 40 pages	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic. avh.** ☒ Psykologexamens uppsats

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Theorell, T., Lind, E., and Lundberg, U.

Psychological laboratories,
University of Stockholm

Title:

Hjärtinfarkt inom den svenska kooperationen
(Myocardial infarction in the Swedish Cooperative Union)

Reference:

Socialmedicinsk tidskrift, 1973, 50, 568-575

Title of project:

Biokemiska mekanismer vid anpassning till psykosociala stressfaktorer

Key words:

Infarction, life change, stress, attitudes

Abstract:

In this investigation the pattern of "background" factors and attitudes of infarction patients was compared with that of other diagnostic groups. Three groups were investigated: "neurotic" patients, lower back pain patients, and myocardial infarction patients and matched groups of control subjects. The investigation was carried out by questionnaires mailed to the subjects asking them about life changes, attitudes and various background factors.

The results indicate that the infarction patients' attitudes are similar to the neurotics', but different from the lower back pain patients. The typical infarction patient was irritated and energetic. He was dissatisfied in his work and family and he considered himself to have too much responsibility at work. The typical neurotic patient had also these characteristics, but to an even higher extent.

Date:	**Pages:** 8	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Medical Research Council, the Swedish National Association for Heart and Lung Diseases, and the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

PERCEPTION AND MOTOR PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Blomkvist, Anna-Christina. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Figurative and numerical presentations of probabilities in ratings games

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg, Sweden, 1974, 4, No 7.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Subjects were given stimuli in the form of partly-shaded geometrical figures, and were asked to give ratio estimates of the shaded parts to the whole. The same stimuli were separately presented as illustrations of probabilities when subjects were asked to rate the favorableness of given games of chance. When subjects were presented games with probabilities in the form of illustrations (circles or rectangles) on the one hand, and numerical values on the other, the ratings did not differ in terms of Kendall´s tau. Ratio estimates and ratings tended to be higher for stimuli in the form of rectangles than for stimuli in the form of circles.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Börjeson, Karin

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED
PSYCHOLOGY
University of Stockholm
~~Råsundavägen 101,~~
~~S-171 37 Solna, Sweden~~

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Begåvning: Manuell färdighet
/Intelligence: Manuel Skill/

Reference:
Information från Psykotekniska institutet, Stockholms universitet, 1972, Nr 35

/Information from the Institute of Applied Psychology, The University of Stockholm, 1972, No 35/

Title of project:
Begåvning
/Intelligence/

Key words:
Intelligence, psychomotor/motor ability, motor performance, manual skill

Abstract:

This thesis is a part in a research project at the Institute of Applied Psychology, The University of Stockholm. The project concerns factors of intelligence description with application to vocational guidance e.g. The report attends to analyse "manual skill" from different aspects, and to present various authors' preception of movements, motor performance and psychomotor abilities. Rather than formally accounting of facts, the intention has been to stimulate when the question concerns estimation and integration of different manual information.

Date:	**No. of pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
June, 1972	95	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic. avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The National Labour Market Board

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 201

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S., Sarnecki, M., Larsson, T., & Svensson, J.Ch.
Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm

Title:

Performance and perceived difficulty: The effect of noise and distraction.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 51, 1974

Title of project:

Perceived difficulty

Key words:

Perceived difficulty; subjective difficutly; noise.

Abstract:

The relation between performance and perceived difficulty was studied in four attention tasks involving high information load. The tasks were performed under three conditions: (1) in quiet, (2) in irregular, high intensity nonverbal noise, and (3) under the distraction of a conversation. The subjects (40) high school students) were able to compensate for the disturbing influences in Conditions 2 and 3 so that there was virtually no difference in performance between the three conditions. However, the "subjective costs" as measured by perceived difficulty showed considerable differences in effort necessary for the compensation. Perceived difficulty was much higher in Noise than in Quiet and still higher in Distraction condition. Clear-cut interindividual differences were found in perceived difficulty, indicating differences in stress tolerance.

Date:	**Pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

202

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S. Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm
Stelmach, G. E. School of Education, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Title:

Arousal and recall in a simple motor task.

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 47, 1974.

Title of project:

Physical work, effort and performance.

Key words:

Arousal; noise; motor memory.

Abstract:

An experiment was performed to examine whether arousal induced by white noise would affect short-term motor memory. Two groups of subjects were tested under either control of arousal conditions on a linear slide task. Each group participated in two session with twelve target locations presented within each session. There was a 10 minute interval between the sessions. Examination of recall errors for Session 1 revealed no differences between groups. For Session 2 constant error revealed that performance in the arousal condition was significantly better than in the control condition. The results were discussed in terms of the role arousal plays in motor memory.

Date:	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund
National Institute of Education, U. S. A.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Lena Linde

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Perception of poetic rhythm: a study of perceived variations of stress in verse

Reference:

Title of project:

Perception of poetic rhythm

Key words:

poetic rhythm

Abstract:

The syllabic stress of nine excerpts from Swedish poetry were rated during silent reading. For each excerpt ratings were obtained from twelve subjects. The perceived stress was compared to verse metre and prosodic stress, assessed according to a linguistic analysis of the verses. Multiple regression analysis, with metre and prosodic stress treated as independent variables and rated stress as the dependent variable, was performed for each excerpt. The multiple correlation coefficients varied between .72 and .87. Combining verse metre and prosodic stress generally increased the predictability of rated stress only slightly compared with either one alone. The resultant regression coefficients showed that the relative weight of metre compared to prosody in the prediction of rated stress varied greatly between excerpts.

The data also pointed to a relationship between the dispersion of stress within the excerpts and two dimensions of poetic rhythm, labelled "emphasis versus lack of emphasis" and "calmness versus agility", which had come out in a earlier study, in which the same excerpts had been rated in some rhythmic aspects.

Date: May 1974	**No. of pages:** 37	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☒ masters thesis in .... psychology

Research supported by:

University of Stockholm

204

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Löwenhard, Percy. Unit for General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology,
University of Göteborg

Title:

Etude sur un test de discrimination visuelle de Witkin et sur ses concomitants électroencéphalographiques.

Reference:

Journal de Psychologie normale et pathologique, 1972, No. 4.

Title of project:

Key words:

Test-EEG-correlations, EFT-performance.

Abstract:

Witkins EFT gives a clue to an individual's tendency to analyze his visual perceptions actively in contrast to a passive and global way of perceiving. The relationship of either high or low testperformance to certain features of the EEG was studied. Individuals characterized as analytic-active in the sense of Witkin showed an average higher alpha frequency and lower alpha amplitude than individuals characterized as global-passive. The test results from EFT seem not to be related to an unidimensional scale.

Date: 1972	Pages: 11	☐ Swedish ☐ English ☒ Franska	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Magnusson, David

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

The individual in the situation: Some studies on individuals' perception of situations

Reference:

Studia Psychologica, 1974, 16, 124-131

Title of project:

Systematic studies on situation perception

Key words:

Situation perception, stressful situations

Abstract:

Against a background of the rapidly growing research and theoretical interest with respect to the person by situation interaction in personally psychology the need for systematic studies of situational characteristics is emphasized, especially studies of how individuals perceive and react to such characteristics. A psychophysical method using similarity ratings of situations as holistic entities is described and some empirical results are reported. The potentialities of the method for the study of individuals' perception of situation features in different contexts are discussed.

Date: Sept 24, 1974	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

206

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Ravsen, Christina M.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

An analysis of the Emotional Content of Musical Excerpts and Poems.

Reference:

Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm,
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden.

Title of project:

Key words:

Emotional Content of Music.

Abstract:

The present paper reports an experiment on the subjective qualitative experience of musical- and verbal stimuli. The musical stimuli consisted of 16 homogeneous excerpts from different compositions. The verbal stimuli consisted of 16 short poems especially written for the experiment and assumed to be emotionally adequate to the musical excerpts. The experiment attempts to uncover whether or not musical stimuli mediate an emotional content, in a manner similar to verbal stimuli (poems). The results clearly indicate the existence of a common experience of emotional content in both musical excerpts and poems, thereby giving support to the main hypothesis that states that music can mediate emotional content as poems do.

Date:	No. of pages:			
December 21, 1973	23 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Psykologexamensarbete.

Research supported by:

This investigation was supported by grants from the University of Stockholm.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 207

Author, Inst.

Sivik, Lars. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg.

Title:

Color meaning and perceptual color dimensions: A study of color samples.

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg, Sweden 1974, Vol. 4, No 1.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

This is a revised and comprehensive report of an earlier study of the relations between semantic variables and perceptual color parameters. 71 color samples were judged with 26 SD-scales and the results were factor analyzed. The factors of meaning were congruent with those of earlier studies. It is claimed that the relations between colors and meanings are advantageously illustrated and understood by means of so-called isosemantic mapping of the color-descriptive model used. Isosemantic patterns, based on factor-scores, for each of the four factors and for each of the four elementary hue triangles (according to the Natural Color System) are analyzed. Localized variations of semantic dimensions within the color world show complex, though systematic, relations with the color variables, indicating the importance of "secondary" color areas as brown, orange, pink and the like.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Sivik, Lars. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Color meaning and perceptual color dimensions: a study of exterior colors.

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg, Sweden 1974, Vol.4, No 11

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

Continuing an earlier study of connotative dimensions and their relationship to perceptual parameters of colors, the present report deals with an investigation of colors on the exterior of buildings. Sixty-seven different colors were individually considered as if they were applied to each of two different types of buildings; this was done by using a photographic means of simulating. The relationships are presented both in the form of linear correlations and also as isosemantic mapping of the color space; the latter is claimed to be the better when making psychological analyses of the results. Results obtained were compared firstly as between the two types of buildings and secondly as between the ratings of exterior colors and ratings of isolated colors. The variables were grouped by means of factor analyses. The different types of variables gave results which were further investigated with respect to their varying results in the color space and the extent to which they varied in different contexts of modes of appearance. Attempts to validate the experimental results have been made in interview enquiries about actual buildings and areas, which have given promising results. A theory is suggested concerning ways in which the connotative patterns (that subsume the evaluative patterns) derived from the condition of isolated color differ from those derived from other modes of color appearance.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 24	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Sivik, Lars. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Measuring the meaning of colors: Problems of semantic bipolarity.

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports University of Göteborg Sweden 1974, Vol.4, No 13.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

The bipolarity of semantic variables are discussed and studied in the context of color connotations. Nine unipolar scales of the type: Warm (little .... much) were compared with their opposites. Three of these opposite-pairs deviated significantly on the level of group data from the expected - 1.0 - correlation. Analysis of the data for each individual reveals that individuals differ considerably in their perception of scale-antonymy in judging color. The present results support earlier studies of concepts other than colors, which concluded that the general assumption of SD-bipolarity is unwarranted. Unipolar scales, such as those used in this study, may reveal sources of variance that remain hidden when ordinary bipolar methods are used.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 11	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

210 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Sivik, Lars. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg.

Title:

Measuring the meaning of colors: Reliability and stability.

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg Sweden 1974, Vol.4, No 12.

Title of project:

Key words:

color connatations, reliability, semantic differentials.

Abstract:

Two kinds of reliability estimates concerning semantic differential measurements of color connotations are discussed: 1. test-retest for the same groups and 2. consistency between groups. Studies of stability are presented from a number of different studies. The stability of color connotations seems to depend on the relevance of the scale to the color judged. As a particular scale differs in relevance to different colors, this implies that interaction between scales and concepts affects the reliability. Finally another interacting factor is demonstrated, namely inter-individual differences in stability of judgement.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 14	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH **211**

Author, Inst.

Sivik, Lars. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Studies of color meaning.

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg Sweden 1974, Vol.4, No 14.

Title of project:

Key words:

Color connotations, semantic mapping of color space, semantic differential polarity, semantic differential reliability.

Abstract:

A summing up of the reports in a series on the meanings of color. 1. Connotations of isolated colors; 2. Connotations of exterior colorations of buildings, including validation studies of color in actual environments; 3. The reliability of color connotation estimates; 4. The problem of color semantic polarity. The studies tress the importance of starting with a clearly defined model for color denotation, the model used being the Natural Color System based on the opponent color theory. The facility is stressed of isosemantic mapping of values in the color space.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

212

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Svensson, Leif T.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

An asymmetric model for the equal-sensation function in olfaction.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1974, No. 411.

Title of project:

Key words:
Olfaction, Asymmetry, Relativity, Constancy, Regression effects, Cross-adaptation, Perception, Equal-sensation function.

Abstract:

Data from various intramodal matching experiments in olfaction were analyzed with regard to an Asymmetric Model for the equal-sensation function. The Asymmetric Model was discussed in relation to a Symmetric Model. In all, 11 equal-sensation functions were investigated, and of these were 9 with different pairs of odorants. The following odorants were investigated: hydrogen sulfide, pyridine, dimethyl disulfide, and 5 odorants obtained by different combustion procedures of animal manure. It was found that the equal-sensation function can be written in the following asymmetric form;

$$\varnothing_i = b_{ik}{}^{\lambda} \cdot \varnothing_k{}^{b_{ik}}, \qquad \psi_i = \psi_k$$

where $\varnothing_i$ and $\varnothing_k$ are proximal stimuli expressed in multiples of respective absolute thresholds. λ is a general constant invariant of experimental matching method and matched attribute (perceived unpleasantness or intensity). The constant λ was calculated both for group data and individual data. The value of the constant was determined to -2.6. The asymmetric form of the equal-sensation function was interpretated in terms of relativity and it was discussed in terms of the so called regression effect and the process of cross-adaptation.

Date: March 1974	**No. of pages:** 18	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Svensson, Leif T.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

On the effective stimulus in olfaction.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1974, No. 413.

Title of project:

Key words:
Olfaction, Effective stimuli, "Relative" stimuli, Equivalent effective stimuli pairs, Perception.

Abstract:

Pairs of olfactory stimuli of equal physical intensity relative to absolute thresholds for three odor combinations: pyridine/hydrogen sulfide, pyridine /methyl mercaptan, and pyridine/dimethyl disulfide, were judged with regard to perceived relative intensity on different intensity levels. Four subjects took part in the experiment. It was found that the perceived ratios for the different intensity levels were constant for each odor combination. The results suggest that concentrations expressed as multiples of absolute threshold concentrations can be regarded as effective stimuli in olfaction.

Date:	No. of pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
April 1974	**6**	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic. avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
University of Stockhol

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Svensson, Leif T.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Relativity and additivity in olfactory perception.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1974, Suppl. 22.

Title of project:

Key words:
Olfaction, Equal sensation function, Perception of mixtures, Transitivity, Conic Model, Asymmetry, Relativity, Vector additivity, Control system.

Abstract:

The thesis is concerned with the basic question whether it is possible to design a measurement system for predicting annoyance reactions toward odorous air pollutants built on a standard odorant. Another question concerns the perception of mixtures described on a perceptual level with relevance for evaluating the conjoint effect from different gases in pulp mill effluents. A new method of successive approximations has been developed. The technique is optimal for matching stimuli with respect to time and all subjects are forced to use the same strategy. The subjects answer to the question of which is more intense, a reference or a matching stimulus, initiates a new matching stimulus according to an algorithm that bisects intervals up or down in successive trials and gives a new matching stimulus to judge. The results from the matching expe riments yields an asymmetric intransitive equal-sensation function that contradicts the possibility of using a standard odorant. The interpretation is made that all judgements are relative. However, from a practical point of view a standard odorant can be used for clusters of similar odorants. An alternative symmetric description that approximates data form matching experiments is proposed and permits the usage of a standard odorant. The results of the mixture experiments could be handled within the content of a vector model, stating that a perception of a mixture is obtained from simple vector addition of the percept of each of the odor components. The vector model could also be formulated as a cone with orthogonal axes for each of the percepts of the mixture components and the percept of the mixture. Given the percepts of two odorants, the mixture percept will be found on the surface of the cone.

Date: April 1974	**No. of pages:** 42	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Research, Swedish Medical Research Council, Swedish Environment Protection Board, Folksam Research Board.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Svensson, Leif T., & Szczygiel, Kristoffer

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

A matching method of successive approximations and its instrumentation.

Reference:

Behav. Res. Meth. & Instru., 1974, Vol. 6(1), 13-18.

Title of project:

Key words:
Matching, Control system, Successive approximations, Odor intensity matching.

Abstract:

The present paper reports a method of successive approximations. The technique is optimal for matching stimuli with respect to time and all Ss are forced to use the same strategy. The S's answer to the question of which is more intense, a reference or a matching stimulus, initiates a new matching stimulus according to an algorithm that bisects intervals up or down in successive trials and gives a new matching stimulus to judge. A circuitry that governs the method of successive approximations is reported. The method is exemplified by an experimental set-up for odor intensity matching.

Date: 1974	**No. of pages:** 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: University of Stockholm, Swedish Environment Protection Board, Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Svenson O.

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title: Magnitude estimation of time intervals delimited by light flashes of different spatial separation.

Reference:
Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 394.

Title of project:
Cognitive aspects of information integration and decision making.

Key words:
time estimation

Abstract:

The effect of the distance, between two light flashes in succession indicating time intervals, on perceived time was studied. The kappa effect was demonstrated but an effort to decompose the time estimates in simple additive or multiplicative components related to physical time and distance between the lights failed. The report ends with some suggestions for further experiments that may lead to a more detailed analysis of the perceptual components of the kappa effect.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
September 10 1974	5	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Olov Östberg & Peter Stone , Unit of General Psychology,
Department of Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Methods for evaluating discomfort glare aspects of lighting

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1974, 4, No. 4

Title of project:

Key words:

Scaling, discomfort glare

Abstract:

After a review of the different attempts to relate physiological mechanisms to discomfort glare, brief summaries are given of all encountered techniques of subjective scaling. The summaries are given in order of appaearance in the literature, from 1900 to 1973, so as to show the steps in the evolution of the scaling of discomfort glare. The main sources of assesment variance, as well as means of controlling them, are also discussed. It is found that none of the scaling techniques presently in the use can be appointed the rank of final standard, especially as individual variability has not been dealt with properly.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 19	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

PERSONALITY

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Ekehammar, Bo

Psychological Laboratorie
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
On person-situation interactions: Theoretical and empirical analyses

Reference:
Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, the University of Stockholm, 1974, Suppl. 23.

Title of project:
Person by situation interactions

Key words:
Interactionism, situation perception, situation reaction

Abstract: The report is a dissertation which summarizes and integrates 8 studies bearing on the person x situation interaction issue, including situation perception and situation reaction. Using analysis of variance components, the interactionist hypothesis was empirically tested on anxiety data which showed that the trait and situationist views should be discarded in favor of an interactionist conceptualization. Using multidimensional scaling techniques it was shown that(a) people's perceptions of neutral situations could be described by the dimensions "active", "passive", "positive", "negative", and "social", and (b) people's perceptions of stressful situations could be described in terms of type of threat (e.g. ego-threat, threat of pain, etc.). Using 'S-R' inventories of anxiety, people's reactions to anxiety-evoking situations were studied with respect to intensity and structure in situationally conditioned anxiety reactions. Relating the situation perception approach to the situation reaction approach, it was shown that the congruence between these two types of data was considerable. It was concluded that interactionism can be seen as a distinct conceptualization in personality and that situations should be described in terms of psychological dimensions within this view.

Date: June 20, 1974	No. of pages: 36	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research, University of Stockholm

219

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Ekehammar, Bo

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Sex differences in self-reported anxiety for different situations and modes of response

Reference:
Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1974, 15, 154-160.

Title of project:
Person by situation interactions

Key words:
Sex differences, Anxiety inventory, Stressful situations, Anxiety reactions

Abstract:

A review was made of recent studies employing different S-R inventories of anxiety and fear. The review pointed to the need for studies of sex differences for inventories where both situations and modes of response are selected separately. Such an analysis was made in the present study with regard to sex differences in both level and variability of self-reported anxiety for both total scores, factor scores, and single situation and response scales. The Ss were 116 adolescents, about 16 years of age. The inventory comprised 17 situations and 18 modes of response. With a few minor exceptions the analyses showed consistent sex differences throughout, with girls scoring higher than boys and showing greater interindividual variability in reported anxiety. Among other things, the results are discussed in relation to sex differences reported for physiological variables.

Date:	No. of pages:			
June 25, 1974	7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 220

Authors:
Ekehammar, Bo & Magnusson, David

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
Relative contributions of different sources of variance to confidence ratings

Reference:
Journal of Psychology, 1974, 86, 81-85

Title of project:
Person by situation interactions

Key words:
Confidence ratings, TAT, interactionism

Abstract:

The relative contributions of different sources of variance to ratings of confidence were studied. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) stories for 46 male students were rated by four TAT experts with regard to 16 personality variables. The judges gave also a confidence rating for each personality rating. A three-way analysis of variance was applied, and the relative magnitude of the different variance sources was estimated. The main sources (Subjects, Judges, Variables) contributed together only about 10 % of the total variance, whereas the different interactions plus the residual accounted for the rest.

Date: June 20, 1974	No. of pages: 5	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

221

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Ekehammar, Bo, Magnusson, David & Ricklander, Louise

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

An interactionist approach to the study of anxiety: An analysis of an S-R inventory applied to an adolescent sample.

Reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1974, 15, 4-14.

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions

Key words:

Interactionism, Anxiety inventory, S-R inventory, Situation reaction

Abstract:

An inventory of anxiety constructed by Magnusson and Ricklander according to the "S-R format", i.e., with situations and responses selected separately, was analyzed. The inventory employed 17 situation scales, supposed to induce different degrees of anxiety, and 18 response scales, supposed to represent different reactions to anxiety evoking stimuli. The *S*s were a group of 128 pupils, 16 years of age. The main purpose was to estimate the relative proportions of variance from the different variance sources. The results showed that individuals and situations contributed only about 6% each of the total variation, responses about 19%, the simple interactions about 30%, and the residual about 40%. Factor analyses of the situation and response scales showed that these scales were multidimensional. For the response scales two main factors were isolated, interpreted as "Psychic anxiety", and "Somatic anxiety". For the situation scales three main factors were isolated, interpreted as "Threat of punishment", "Anticipation fear", and "Inanimate threat".

Date:	**No. of pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
June 20, 1974	11	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic. avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ekehammar, Bo, Schalling, Daisy & Magnusson, David

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Dimensions of stressful situations: A comparison between a response analytical and a stimulus analytical approach.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, the University of Stockholm, 1974, No. 414.

Title of project:

a. Methods for studying different anxiety components (Project director: Daisy Schalling)
b. Person by situation interactions (Project director: David Magnusson)

Key words:

Stressful situations, situation perception, situation reaction

Abstract:

The congruence between two different approaches for the isolation of situational dimensions was studied. For each of the two approaches data were obtained from an inventory consisting of 24 stressful situations. In the first study (the response analytical approach), 77 young male subjects rated the unpleasantness of each of the stressful situations. A principal components analysis was employed for the isolation of the situational factors. In the second study (the stimulus analytical approach), another 24 young male subjects rated the degree of experienced similarity of the same situations. A multidimensional scaling method was employed for the isolation of the situational dimensions. The factorial congruence between the two approaches was considerable.

Date: September 20, 1974	**Pages:** 12	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

223

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Endler, Norman S. & Magnusson, David

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Interactionism, trait psychology, psychodynamics, and situationism

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1974, No. 418.

Title of project:

Person by situation interactions (Project leader: David Magnusson)

Key words:

Interactionism, trait psychology, psychodynamics, situationism

Abstract:

The main features of four basic models in personality research, trait psychology, psychodynamics, situationism, and interactionism, were reviewed. They were compared with respect to: (a) determinants of behavior, (b) units of analysis, (c) types of laws sought, (d) the consistency versus specificity issue, (e) ontogenetic development of behavior, and (f) research strategy. To provide a background for this comparison, further discussion focused on the controversy between the trait model and the interactionism model. On the basis of the relevant literature, the conclusion was drawn that the trait model is inadequate, as a general basis, for the use of personality data in description and prediction of behavior, and as a general basis for personality research. Instead, the empirical results support an interactionistic view on behavior, according to which actual behavior is determined by a continuous and bidirectional interaction between person variables and situation variables. The research on situational characteristics was reviewed, and the need for more systematic studies, especially studies investigating the psychological significance of situational characteristics, was stressed. The main characteristics of the interactionism model were discussed and the necessity of developing methods for investigating continuous interaction processes was emphasized.

Date:	Pages:			
		☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
74-09-25	29	☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frankenhaeuser, M., and Lundberg, U.

Title:

Immediate and delayed effects of noise on performance and arousal.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 407.

Title of project:

Psykofysiologisk stressforskning

Key words:

Noise, catecholamines, performance, arousal, delayed effects

Abstract:

Fourteen male university students were exposed to intermittent, aperiodic noise of 65-85 db(A) while performing mental arithmetic. Measures of performance, subjective stress, catecholamine excretion, and heart rate obtained during and/or after noise exposure were compared with corresponding data from a "noise-free" session. Performance was not impaired by noise, but the physiological and subjective measures reflected noise-induced changes in arousal level. The time pattern differed between variables, so that the increase in subjective arousal was most pronounced during noise exposure, and that of adrenaline excretion after noise exposure.

Date: December, 1973	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997) and
the Swedish Council for Social Science Research

225

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ove Franzén,Jan Nordmark & Lennart Sjöberg.Unit of General Psychology,Department of Psychology,University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title: A study of pitch

Reference: Göteborg Psychological Reports,1972,2,No.12

Title of project: Bedömning och val

Key words: pitch,psychological scaling,response bias

Abstract:

Subjects made judgemnts of 10 sinuisoids and pulses in the range 80-5500 Hz.Judgment tasks were:graded paired comparisons, estimation of magnitudes,ratios,similarities,and category membership and category ratings.The judgment contiuum was unidimensional with no clear time order error.Response bias in ratio estimation was similar to results in previous studies. The mel scales were unusually highly negatively accelerated and similar for sinusoids and pulses.The Eisler-Ekman similarity equation was not supported.

Date: 1972	Pages: 31	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Franzén, Ove. Psychol. Dept., University of Uppsala
Sjöberg, Lennart. Unit of General Psychology, Psychol. Dept., University of Göteborg

Title:

Stimulus interval and response inconsistency

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg, Sweden
1972, 2, No. 11.

Title of project:

Bedömning och val

Key words:

Ratio estimation, response bias

Abstract:

Three groups of subjects made ratio estimations of tactual intensity under three different intervals separating the standard and variable stimuli in pair. Data were then fitted by a sequence of models making successively weaker assumptions as to the invarianae of subjective values. The models allowed for separate estimates of time order (TOE) error and inconsistency. Virtually no TOE was found while inconsistency was quite large and in accordance with the previous results. There was a tendency for inconsistency to increase as a function of interstimulus inteval, as predicted from an information retrieval hypothesis of inconsistency.

Date: 1972	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

227

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Prodi, Ann. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol. University of Göteborg

Title:

Alternatives to aggressive behavior for the reduction of hostility

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No. 11

Title of project:

Cathartic effects as a result of non-aggressive activities

Key words:

Catharsis, reduction of hostility

Abstract:

An attempt was made to find alternative ways for reducing hostility to the traditional aggressive acting out. There were four groups of Ss in the experiment, each consisting of 10-18 male and female high school students. All four groups were assigned a creative task and then strongly criticized for their "poor performance" (anger condition). Then an assistant to the E explained the E's very negative attitude (cognitive restructuring) to one group. The second group watched an absorbing but nonaggressive film (absorption), and the third group had an opportunity to counteraggress indirectly (acting out) against the E. For the control group there was no experimental manipulation. At the end of the experiment a mood questionnaire and part of the TAT were administered to all groups. The experimental manipulations created significant differences between the groups. There was a slight trend toward a reduction of hostility in the cognitive restructuring and film absorption groups. "Acting out" did not involve a reduction but enhancement of aggression. The problem of demand characteristics was also discussed.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 13	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Frodi, Ann. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol., University of Göteborg

Title:

The effects of exposure to aggression-eliciting and aggression-inhibiting stimuli on subsequent aggression

Reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No. 8.

Title of project:
Cathartic effects as a result of non-aggressive activities

Key words:

Aggression, aggression-eliciting stimuli, weapons effect

Abstract:

An attempt was made to replicate the Berkowitz & LePage (1967) study "Weapons as aggression-eliciting stimuli" as well as to extend it. A pilot study was conducted to find out what possible other stimuli carry aggressive connotations and what possible stimuli might have aggression-inhibiting qualities. 100 male high school students were either angered or not angered by a stooge and then given an opportunity to counter-aggress. For one group of Ss there were weapons near the shock key and half of these Ss were told to handle them. For another group there were aggression-inhibiting stimuli (AIS) present, such as a baby bottle. In other instances there were no stimuli present. Parts of the TAT were administered to shed some light on the phenomenon of catharsis. Ss exposed to weapons gave the largest number of shocks to their partners, whereas the AIS and controlgroups did not differ. No cathartic effects were found.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

229

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frodi, Ann. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol. University of Göteborg

Title:

Hostility catharsis revisited

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No. 9.

Title of project:

Cathartic effects as a result of non-aggressive actitivites

Key words:

Catharsis, reduction of hostility.

Abstract:

The present paper is an attempt to systematize theories and empirical studies of the phenomen of catharsis. The drainage model is examined and criticized. Studies on viewed violence - symbolic catharsis - as well as actual catharsis are reviewed and the effects of aggression-eliciting stimuli are discussed. One section deals with the application of principles of learning theory to catharsis, and another section concerns different arousal states in relation to aggression. Emphasis is placed on the many misconceptions of catharsis in most Western languages. The discussion concludes with suggestions for a planned study on cognitive relabeling of the emotional state of anger.

Date: 1973	Pages: 12	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Frodi, Ann. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg.

Title:

On the elicitation and control of aggressive behavior.

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg, Sweden 1974, Vol. 4 No 8.

Title of project:

Key words:

aggression, catharsis

Abstract:

The present paper summarized the main contents of four articles entitled (a) A review of recent theoretical and empirical work in the field of aggression, (b) The effects of exposure to aggression-eliciting and aggression-inhibiting stimuli on subsequent aggression, (c) Hostility catharsis revisited, and (d) Alternatives to aggressive behavior for the reduction of hostility, respectively. Several theories of aggression were examined. The importance of stimuli in the environment for the elicitation of aggressive behavior was discussed as well as cognitive restructuring as a means for reducing hostility. A number of methodological issues was raised. The notion of demand characteristics was discussed as was the topic of the ecological validity of laboratory research.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 16	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☒ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

231

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Lundberg, U. and Olson, U.-J.

Title:

A comparison between ratio estimation and magnitude estimation of emotional involvement in a future event.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 401.

Title of project:

Studier rörande framtidsengagemang: struktur och påverkbarhet

Key words:

Scaling, involvement, future

Abstract:

Twenty-seven psychology students estimated the intensity of their involvement in an event which was to be thought of as taking place at various points of time in the future. Each subject used two methods of scaling: the method of ratio estimation and the method of magnitude estimation. The two scales obtained for each subject were correlated and the correlations showed that over 50 % of the subjects produced approximately the same scale with both of the methods. However, the two scales were not significantly positively related ($r_{xy} < .882$) for eleven subjects. The data indicated that these subjects were not sufficiently familiar with the stimuli and that some of them had misinterpreted the scaling techniques. The results from the present study support a previous finding which showed that individual relations of involvement as a function of time tended to fall into two different groups.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
December, 1973	7	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Lundberg, U., von Wright, J. M., Frankenhaeuser, M. and Olson, U.-J.

Title:

Involvement in four future events as a function of temporal distance.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 399.

Title of project:

Studier rörande framtidsengagemang: struktur och påverkbarhet

Key words:

Involvement, future events

Abstract:

A total of 91 Swedish high-school students, in four groups, estimated their degree of involvement in each of 4 potential future events, which were assumed to occur at 5 alternative points in time within the next 75 yr. In addition, estimates were made of the relative importance of the events as well as of their subjective probability and influenceability. Factor analysis revealed two different time-involvement relations: (1) involvement decreasing slowly with increasing temporal distance for the two next decades, and then rapidly approaching zero, and (2) involvement decreasing rapidly for the nearest decades, and then slowly approaching an asymptotic value. Subjects representing the first trend gave consistently higher estimates of event probability. Relative involvement for the events was judged differently by subjects in natural-science and social-science lines of education.

Date: November, 1973	**Pages:** 7	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research.

233

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Mashour, Madjid

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Can artificial intelligence explain natural intelligence? A discussion on an actual problem

Reference:

Kybernetika, 1973, 9, 422-430

Title of project:

Sequential and parallell information processing

Key words:

Natural and artificial intelligence, Intelligence and simulation

Abstract:

This paper includes a number of viewpoints regarding the extent to which existing general-purpose computers can be applied to simulate human mental processes (intelligence). It is maintained that due to fundamental structural differences between the brain and a computer, such as the non-binary firing of the neurons - the latter must be regarded as essentially a tool for increasing human mental and/or physical efficiency rather than for explaining natural intelligence. Furthermore, it is advocated that the brain is basically a pattern recognizing apparatus for which the metric characteristics of natural or symbolic patterns are not essential and consequently new mathematical techniques are probably required for modeling the non-metric regularities of the brain function. Data are presented concerning the incapability of man in processing numerical information as well as some aspects of pattern recognition as a reduction process.

Date: September, 1973	**No. of pages:** 9 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Nystedt, Lars

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
CONSENSUS AMONG JUDGES AS A FUNCTION OF AMOUNT OF INFORMATION

Reference:
Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1974, 34, 91-101

Title of project:
Personperception: Studier rörande problem vid personbedömning

Key words:
Judgment, process, consensus

Abstract:
The present research was designed to study whether amount of information and kind of information available to the judges affect the consensus among judges. Two experiments were performed, where the consensus was analyzed by the lens model equation, which has been related to the non-criterion situation by Naylor and Schenck (1966). The amount of information (two, four, and six tests) was found to have an effect on the consensus, whereas type of information available (access to the validities of the tests and their intercorrelations or not) did not have a significant effect on the consensus. The results imply that consensus among pairs of judges decreases when number of tests increase. However, the difference between four and six tests was not significant in one of the experiments. The changes in consensus as the number of tests increased was mainly a function of a decreased matching between a pair of judges with respect to the linear aspects of their judgment processes. A further analysis of the linear aspects of the judges' judgment processes indicated that policy similarity contributed more to consensus than policy consistency. The contribution of the nonlinear aspects of the judgment process to consensus was negligible in these experiments.

Date:	**No. of pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
Spring 1974	11	☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic. avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for SocialScience Research and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

235

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Nystedt, Lars, Magnusson, David

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

CUE RELEVANCE AND FEEDBACK IN A CLINICAL PREDICTION TASK

Reference:
Organizational Behavior and Human Performance, 1973, Vol. 9, No. 1, 100-109

Title of project:
Personperception: Studier rörande problem vid personbedömning

Key words:
Judgment, feedback, accuracy

Abstract:

An experiment was performed on the effect on individual judges' predictive efficiency of information about the relevance of cues for clinical judgments. The information patterns were such that the task may be characterized as a multiple-cue probability task. The predictive efficiency was shown to be substantially and significantly higher with access to the ecological validity coefficients than without such information. Feedback in the form of utilization coefficients and functional validities had no additional positive effect.

Date: February, 1973	**No. of pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
the Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Bank of Sweden

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Nystedt, Lars, Magnusson, David, and Aronowitsch, Eva

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:
GENERALIZATION OF RATINGS BASED ON PROJECTIVE TESTS

Reference:
Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, the University of Stockholm, 1974, No. 408.

Title of project:
Personperception: Studier rörande problem vid personbedömning

Key words:
Convergent, discriminant validity, projective tests

Abstract:

A multivariable-multimethod analysis was performed on six professional clinical psychologists' ratings of 38 patients for the three variables,Intelligence, Ability to Establish Contact and Control of Affect and Impulses. The judges based their ratings of the patients performance on each of the three tests Rorschach, TAT, and Sentence Completion separately as well as on all tests together. The stability coefficients and the consensus among judges was rather high but decreased when the depth of interpretation of the response variable increased. The ratings showed both convergent and discriminant validity but the generality of the ratings was generally low. The results support the opinions held among clinicians, that tests give different kinds of information about individuals and that clinicians, to some extent, use the information from each test as a subvariable which is integrated into a more global variable.

Date:	No. of pages:			
January, 1974	11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
The Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

237

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Salay, Ference. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg.

Title:

An application of verbal stimulus-response indicants to objective measurement of cathexis

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, University of Göteborg, Sweden 1974 Vol.4, No 10.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

In a preliminary step of establishing methods for measurement of cathexis factor analysis was used to make specific a certain way of thinking about some verbal stimulus-response indicants of cathexis. The results are in fair overall agreement with expectations, i.e. valid application of such verbal stimulus-response media to problems of the measurement of cathexis. Some recent theoretical and empirical work by C.W. Ramfalk which inspired the present study is reviewed.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 20	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Alassaad,Kristina/Lundahl,Barbro

Psykologavdelninge
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Elementär psykologi som underlag för gruppsamtal med vuxna psykiskt utvecklingsstörda

/Group-therapy with grown-up mentally retarded based on elementary psychology course/

Reference:

Rapport från Psykologavdelningen, Ulleråkers sjukhus, Uppsala, 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

mental retardation, group therapy, self-concept

Abstract:

The purpose has been to work out instructional material including general psychological knowledge as well as knowledge about the situation of different handicapped groups to be used in group theraphy with grown-up mentally retarded, and stimulate to discussions on topics relevant to their self-concept. It was tried out during groupsessions with grown-up retarded and presents psychological facts along a developmental line. Areas, where the retarded have shown special interest or little knowledge, have been stressed. Such areas are etiological problems, relational problems and self-concept.

In successive versions the material was used and shown adequate for its purposes in 24 groups.

Certain factors indicate that the group-sessions have lead to increased understanding for oneself and for others.

Date: Aug. 1974	**Pages:** 45	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Psykologexamen........

Research supported by:

239

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Beckman, Mats, architect, Departement of Building Functions Analysis,
Royal Institute of Technology, Fack, S-100 44 Stockholm 70

Title:

Socially integrated housing for adult mentally retarded

(Integrerade bostadsgrupper för vuxna utvecklingsstörda, BFL-rapport 2:73)

Reference:

--

Title of project:

--

Key words:

Adult mentally retarded. Socially integrated housing. Residential services for mentally retarded.

Abstract:

The report gives basic information for design of different types of flats adapted to different levels of needs, suggests adequate demands on different types of residential services and gives structural characteristics for groups of integrated flats. These results are based on an analyses of the actual situation and the living conditions of the mentally retarded in Sweden. These living conditions are compared with living conditions of people living in ordinary residential areas.

Date: July 1973	**Pages:** 154	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Swedish Board for Building Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Brusén, Peter, & Placht, Ragnhild

Title:

Förutsättningar i boendet för utvecklingsstördas sociala anpassning
Conditions in residential units which facilitate the social adjustment of the mentally retarded

Reference:

Socialstyrelsens byrå för omsorger om utvecklingsstörda
(Project Mental Retardation, Ulleråker)

Title of project:

Psykologiska undersökningar av mental retardation: Evaluering av öppna omsorgsformer för utvecklingsstörda (L. Kebbon)

Key words:

Mental retardation, residential facilities, social contacts

Abstract:

This study is part of a larger research project, the emphasis here being on the development of a scaling method for describing residential facilities for the mentally retarded. The ideological basis of the study is the principle of normalization and the residential units are described in terms of essential conditions for social contacts. A literature review is presented in Part I of the study. As well as background and current principles the need for social training in realistic settings, such as integrated living conditions, is illustrated.

The scale was applied at eight residential units, four grouphomes and four units at an institution.

The results show that the group-homes, compared to the institutional units, had better conditions for social contacts as regards two areas of the scale viz physical integration and personal freedom. Prerequisites for learning social abilities and for social adjustment should be more favourable in the grouphome.

The results also show, by means of the scale, that improvements are possible in both the residential forms.

Date: March, 1974	**Pages:** 163	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ master's thesis........

Research supported by:

Socialdepartementet/Socialstyrelsen (The National Board of Health and Welfare)

241

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Böök, Anders

Title:

Kognition hos mentalt retarderade/Cognition in mental retardates

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 8, 1973
Department of Psychology , **Umeå university**
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Communication skills of children

Key words:

Retardation, memory, cognition, survey of empirical work

Abstract:

Empirical findings on intellectual structure, psycholingvistic measures, memory performance, concept utilization and understanding of quantitative relationships are reviewed. In most areas performance was clearly or weakly degraded for retardates compared with younger normals of equal mental age. The tradition of comparing populations is critizised. More emphasis on specific hypotheses for uncovering basic processing organization and the need to test performance under maximally favourable conditions to enhance potential cognitive control resources is stressed.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 44 sid.	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

242

Author, Inst.

Cronholm, B., Schalling, D., & Åsberg, M.
Psychological lab., University of Stockholm & Karolinska institutet, Stockholm

Title:

Development of a Rating Scale for Depressive Illness

Reference:

Modern Problems in Pharmacopsychiatry, 1974, 7, 139-150

Title of project:

Depression research (Cronholm et al)

Key words:

Depression, rating scale, reliability, validity

Abstract:

Studies on a rating scale for depression in psychiatric patients are reported. The scales has proved sensitive enough to discriminate between different modifications of ECT, and its validity has been shown in pharmacological treatment studies, including one study on the relation between therapeutic effect and plasma concentration of nortriptyline. A very high inter-rater reliability was found in studies, where the participating raters were properly trained and well motivated.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
1974	12	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

243

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Dornic, S. Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm
Birbaumer, N. Institute of Psychology, Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University of Munich.

Title:

Information overload and perceived difficulty in "neurotics".

Reference:

Reports from the Institute of Applied Psychology, the University of Stockholm, No. 49, 1974.

Title of project:

Perceived difficulty

Key words:

Perceived difficulty; subjective difficulty; information stress; neurotics.

Abstract:

An experiment was performed on the perception of difficulty of a task involving high information load. The subjects had to find out whether or not a series of complex visual items contained a given code. The experimental variable was the rate of presentation of the task i. e. the amount of "time-stress". Two groups of subjects were compared: the experimental group consisting of "neurotic" subjects, and a control group of "normal" subjects not having any symptoms of "neurotic" disorder. The results showed that in Control group, perceived difficulty was a linear function of the rate of presentation, while in Experimental group, perceived difficulty increased as a positively accelerated function of the time available to solve a task. Possible mechanisms of the results found are discussed.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
	7	☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 244

Author, Inst.

Granat, Kristina/Granat, Sven

Psykologavdelningen
Ulleråkers sjukhus
750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

The generalizability of patterns of intellectual performance from institutionalized to nonlabeled intellectually subaverage adults

Reference:

Journal of Mental Deficiency Research (accepted for publication in vol. 19/1975)

Title of project:

Psykologiska undersökningar av mental retardation: Abilitetsstruktur och social anpassning (MR-projektet, L.Kebbon)

Key words:

mental retardation, intelligence profile, institutionalization

Abstract:

A total population sample of nonlabeled intellectually subaverage adults and a sample of institutionalized retarded persons were compared with an intellectually average group on five different types of intelligence tests. The profile of institutionalized mild and borderline retarded persons in comparison with that of intellectually average persons could only partly be generalized to refer to the nonlabeled group at the same level of intelligence. The latter group differed from the institutionalized group in verbal and perceptual tests but their profile still had the same characteristics as that of the institutionalized group.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
1974		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☒ Lic.avh. Del av
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Riksbanksfonden, Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

245

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Karlsson-Backman, Ewa, & Renlund, Christina

Title:

Dagcenterverksamhet: modell och verklighet
Activity centers: model and reality

Reference:

Socialstyrelsens byrå för omsorger om utvecklingsstörda
(Project Mental Retardation, Ulleråker)

Title of project:

Psykologiska undersökningar av mental retardation: Evaluering av öppna omsorgsformer för utvecklingsstörda (L. Kebbon)

Key words:

Mental retardation, activity center, evaluation

Abstract:

The intention is to describe the work of activity centers, that is a day facility for occupation and training of the mentally retarded living in the community, and to see to what extent and in which areas they fulfill the goals set up for them.

A descriptive model of the activity center's work was drawn up and a description-chart and questionnaire compiled. The model and the chart include the five following areas: physical integration of the center, functional integration of the center, the policy of the center, the degree of planning of activities, and finally, the forms of teamwork for staff and participants.

Eleven centers were studied. This first version gives a clear differentiation between different centers: Group 1: centers providing the participants simply with a daily occupation mainly such things as weaving, sewing, games and other forms of entertainment. Group 2 are characterized by a greater insight into the intentions of an activity center and an awareness of the goals to be fulfilled. They had even developed methods for trying to attain these goals. Group 3 had come furthest and had a well planned and systematically prepared programme which took into consideration the needs and wishes of each participant.

Date: March, 1974	**Pages:** 64	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ master's thesis ....

Research supported by:

Socialdepartementet/Socialstyrelsen (The National Board of Health and Welfare)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst. Kebbon,Lars/Wändell,Cecilia	Psykologavdelningen Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Nordisk forskning om mental retardation 1960 - 1973. En bibliografi. 1. Beteendevetenskaplig forskning

/Scandinavian research on mental retardation 1960 - 1973. A bibliography. 1. Behavioural science/

Reference:

Socialstyrelsens byrå för omsorger om utvecklingsstörda, Stockholm, 1974

Title of project:

Psykologiska undersökningar av mental retardation (MR-projektet, L.Kebbon)

Key words:

Abstract:

733 references have been collected from several sources and ordered for each of the countries (Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland) under the following headings: Psychology, Education, Social psychology/Sociology and Social medicine with an alphabetical list of authors.

A corresponding bibliography of medical research on mental retardation (G.Hambert/L.Kebbon/C.Wändell) is to be published (584 references).

Date: Maj 1974	**Pages:** 111	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

247

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Molin, C., Edman, G., & Schalling, D.
Psychological lab., University of Stockholm & Karolinska institutet, Stockholm

Title:

Psychological studies of patients with mandibular pain dysfunction syndrome
2: Tolerance for experimentally induced pain

Reference:

Swedish Dental Journal, 1973, 66, 15-23

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Abstract:

Response to noxious electrical stimulation, increased in discrete steps, were studied in a group of 26 female patients with manifest mandibular pain dysfunction syndrome (MDS) and a control group of 27 healthy women. The MDS patients had significantly lower pain thresholds and consistently, although not significantly, lower tolerance levels than the control group. In order to study relations between pain tolerance and scores in personality inventory scales, the MDS group was divided into one higher and one lower pain tolerance subgroup, consisting of subjects with scores above and below the median in the pain tolerance measures. The lower tolerance group had significantly higher scores in the Psychic Anxiety and Neuroticism scales and higher scores in some scales indicating "psychasthenic" traits. No significant differences were found between the subgroups in the aggressiveness and extraversion scales.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Molin, C., Schalling, D. & Edman, G.
Psychological lab., University of Stockholm & Karolinska institutet, Stockholm

Title:

Psychological studies of patients with mandibular pain dysfunction syndrome I: Personality traits in patients and controls

Reference:

Swedish Dental Journal, 1973, 66, 1-11

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Mandibular Pain Dysfunction Syndrome, personality inventories

Abstract:

In order to explore the role of psychological factors in mandibular pain dysfunction syndrome (MDS), a group of 28 female patients with manifest MDS was compared to a group of 28 healthy women in a battery of personality inventories. The MDS patients had significantly higher scores in the Neuroticism, Somatic Anxiety, Psychic Anxiety and Muscular Tension variables. They also had significantly higher scores in one of the two aggressiveness variables, Hostility. No group differences were found in the extraversion variables. A striking difference was found in the High Super Ego Strength scale, in which the patients obtained significantly higher scores, indicating a tendency to be more conscientious, responsible, orderly and serious. A similar indication is implied by their significantly higher ratings for unpleasantness in Thrill situations. It is concluded that the high anxiety and muscle tension demonstrated in the patients are probably of great importance in the development of MDS, even if it may be assumed that MDS symptoms have further accentuated these characteristics. However, regardless of etiology, the results indicate that psychological factors should be taken into account in the treatment of MDS patients.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 11	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

249 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Schalling, D., Cronholm, B., Åsberg, M. & Espmark, S.
Psychological lab., University of Stockholm & Karolinska institutet, Stockholm

Title:

Ratings of psychic and somatic anxiety indicants

Reference:

Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 1973, 49, 353-368

Title of project:

Psychological and psychophysiological measurement of anxiety (Cronholm & Schalling)

Key words:

Psychic anxiety, somatic anxiety, rating scale, personality inventories, psychiatric patients.

Abstract:

An anxiety rating scale by Buss was translated and modified by the present authors. The scale comprises symptoms observed during the interview and symptoms reported by the patient. Interrater reliability among three raters, based on interviews with 37 psychiatric and rehabilitation patients proved to be high. Acluster analysis of item intercorrelations gave two clusters. In the Psychic Anxiety cluster were included Worry and Muscular Tension, and in the Somatic Anxiety cluster Autonomic Disturbances (reported by the patients), Somatic Complaints, Distractability, and Disquietude. - Correlations between the ratings of anxiety indicants and scores in personality inventories are reported. Neuroticism from the Eysenck Personality Inventory and Validity from the Marke-Nyman Temperament inventory yielded significant correlations with the anxiety ratings. Patients low in Solidity (subsolid, extravert-impulsive) had higher scores in some Somatic Anxiety items than patients high in Solidity. Subsolid patients had also a slightly higher proportions of Somatic Anxiety than of Psychic Anxiety. Thus, relations were obtained between the patients' self-reported habitual reactions and feelings (trait) and clinical ratings of anxiety (state).

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 16	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Medical Research Council

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

250

Author, Inst.

Tornéus, Margit

Title:

Uppmärksamhet hos utvecklingsstörda barn/Attention in mentally retarded children

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 1, 1974
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Communication skills of children

Key words:

Survey of empirical work, attention, mentally retarded children

Abstract:

Attention is discussed as processes controlling information-processing and as general activation. Experimental tasks and empirical studies of attention in mentally retarded children are reviewed and commented. Finally strategies for further research are discussed.

Date: 1974-10-28	**Pages:** 34 sid.	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bengt-Erik Andersson, Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Kamratpåverkan i förskoleåren - ett försummat forskningsområde.

/Peer influence during the pre-school ages - a neglected area of research/

Reference:

Rapport från pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, nr 103, 1973.

Title of project:

Studier om skolans socialisation (SOS-projektet)
/Studies of the socialization process in school (The SOS-project)/

Key words:

Socialization, peer influence, pre-school age

Abstract:

The SOS-project is interested in the practical exploitation of those influencing agents which exist in school. One important factor is the peer group. How can the peer group be utilized as a pedagogical resource? is a question of interest for the project.

However, the importance of the peer group has been realized mostly in higher ages. Therefore, the report gives a summary of the scanty research on peer influence in the pre-school ages. The following conclusions can be drawn from the review:

There exist enough proof to defend the statement that peer influence exist also during the pre-school ages. Especially it is in their capacity as models and by giving reiforcements as the peers can influence the individual child. But the research is sporadic and fragmentary and much more systematic research remains to be done.

Date: 1974.09.23	**Pages:** 21	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Mohamed Chaib, Department of Education, University of Lund.

Title:

BILINGUAL PRE-SCHOOL TEACHING OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

Tvåspråkig lekskoleträning av invandrarbarn

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Lund, no 45, 1974.

Title of project:

"Models for the bilingual teaching of immigrant children"

Key words:

Bilingualism, Bilingual teaching, Immigrant teaching, Immigrant children.

Abstract: The project "Models for the bilingual teaching of immigrant children" started at the beginning of the school-year 1972/73. The present report summarizes the background, aims and setting up of the project, at pre-school level.

During the first stage of the project two bilingual pre-school teaching models have been tried.

Within the first model a segregated infant-school 15 Finnish speaking 5-year-old children have been taught in both their native language and Swedish. The major part of the teaching time was conducted in Finnish by a Finnish speaking infant-school teacher, whereas about one third of the teaching time was devoted to training in Swedish language lead by a Swedish speaking comprehensive school teacher.

Within the second model, an integrated infant-school, 15 Finnish speaking 6-year-old children were taught in both Swedish and Finnish according to the "immersion" bilingual training principles. The children were divided into three groups and integrated in three different Swedish infant-schools, where they were taught in Swedish together with Swedish children and as separated groups in Finnish.

This report summarizes:

1) a detailed account of the different teaching methods used,
2) an overall description of the target groups of children,
3) an account of the parents´ features and attitudes to the bilingual teaching.

Date: September 1974	**Pages:** 50	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education, Stockholm.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Jakobsson, Ann-Katrin, & Tobiasson, Ingegerd
Dept. of Educational Research, Gothenburg School of Education

Title:

Behandling av aggressivitet hos förskolebarn. Ett försök till metodutveckling.
Treatment of aggressive behavior in preschool children. An attempt to develop a method.

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg
Rapport nr. 34
Oktober 1972

Title of project:

Förskoleprojektet
Pre-school project

Key words:

Aggressivity, pre-school, treatment of aggressivity

Abstract:

The aim of the investigation has been to design an individual treatment program to reduce exaggeratedly aggressive behaviour in preschool children.
The treatment consisted of reinforcements as well as cognitive treats of aggressive responses given by the child in playing with dolls. A special doll-play equipment has been developed. The program consists of 30 play-situations which are frustrating to the child and around which treatment has taken place.
20 children aged 5-6years, selected by their teachers in "daghem" as aggressive. Different kinds of ratings and observations on behaviour was done before and after treatment.
The results indicate that the treated children has learned what was expected of them to do, and you can also see a tendency to generalize these learned, non-aggressive reactions to the child's real situations..

Date: Oct. 1972	**Pages:** 75	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ psykologex.arbete ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen
National Board of Education

Author, Inst.

Eva-Mari Köhler, Department of Education, University of Lund.

Title:

Pronounciation and other aspects of speech in 4- and 7-years olds.

Uttalsstatus i fyra och sjuårsåldern

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Lund, nr 43, February 1974.
Stencil.

Title of project:

Key words:

Barnhälsovård, förskolålder, läs- och skrivsvårigheter, uttal, lågstadiet, läs- och talkliniker, foniatrik.

Abstract: The present report is part of a series from a research program integrated within the County Council´s (Malmöhus Län) Child Health Centre in Lund.
The effects of referrals to foniatric treatment of four year olds have been checked, and eventual later placement in remedial speech clinics within the compulsory school have been studied during the first school year (seven year olds).

1. A large proportion of four year olds have pronounciation difficulties. Those children were referred to foniatric specialist for further diagnosis and treatment. The referral system was rather ineffective, insofar as several children had to wait until they were five or six years of age until they could visit the foniatric specialist.
2. Only 10 out of 124 referred children receive actual and more extensive treatment at the foniatric department.
3. The children screened within the health control at four years of age, and referred to the foniatric specialist are later found in the remedial speech clinic within the compulsory school system in grade 1. In these clinics a number of children not referred to the foniatric specialist at age four, are also found in these clinics together with children coming to Lund after the age of four. It is hard to judge if a screening procedure can be used at the age of four and if preventive programs can be used at that age so as to correct errors of speech at that age.

Date: 20.2.1974	**Pages:** 25	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Författare:

Lewerth, Anna

Rapporttitel:

Att förebygga skolsvårigheter. Redovisning av kompensatoriska program i förskolegrupper.

Prevention of school-problems. Presentation of compensatory programmes for pre-school children.

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Pedagogiska Institutionen, Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg, Rapport nr 57, Juni 1974. Slutrapport.

Projekttitel:

Redovisning av forskningslitteratur kring tidig identifiering av barn med skolsvårigheter.

Nyckelord:

Prevention, Early identification, Mental retardation, Emotional disorders.

Referat (på engelska):

The report presents various programs for the prevention of learning difficulties and emotional disturbances in the school. A large part of the report deals with the concept of "prevention", its ideological basis and its practical consequences. Some Scandinavian and some American projects are presented and discussed in the report. The discussion focuses on each project's relevance for Swedish society, the description of the programme, problems of introduction, staffing and follow up, administration and costs. There is also a discussion of different research methods and their merits and limitations.
The report ends with 11 recommendations concerning registration contra therapy, family therapy, infant identification and training, parents as educators, home training and integration of the school with the rest of society. (45 refs.)

Datum: 13. 6. 74	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☒ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Skolöverstyrelsen, Byrå L 3

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Stockfelt-Hoatson Britt-Ingrid
Ped. inst. University of Linköping

Title:

Invandrarbarn i Norrköping
Immigrant Children in Norrköping

Reference:

Lärarhögskolan i Linköping (The teachers'training college), the institution for educational psychology, or
Socialstyrelsen i Stockholm

Title of project:

Socialstyrelsens försöksverksamhet inom barnstugeområdet (FIB)

Key words:

Immigrant infants'language and training before school

Abstract:

Here the results of about two years' studies are reported. These studies are based on an experiment with training immigrant infants in Swedish as well as their mother tongue before the school start. The report is divided into four parts:

1. A rather extensive interview with the parents in order to get their viewpoints, wishes, worries and future expectations.
2. A questionnaire where teachers rate the children as regards language and social and personal development etc.
3. A series of tests attempting to measure the same factors.
4. A series of systematic observations of infants in pre-school in order to find out how they behave and are treated by other children, immigrants as well as Swedes.

The results show that training has favourable effects. The trained children do better on most tests and are often rated as popular and well adjusted to the group. Still a big amount of children are rather badly off and need much more aid in order to develop well.

Date: 1974	Pages: 150	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss. (Will come 1975)
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Socialstyrelsen (The National Social Welfare Board)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Stockfelt-Hoatson Britt-Ingrid
Ped. inst. University of Linköping

Title:

Om att träna invandrarbarn i språk i förskolan
About training of immigrant infants before school

Reference:

IAN-report nr 94, Ped. inst., University of Stockholm, 1973

Title of project:

Socialstyrelsens försöksverksamhet inom barnstugeområdet (FIB)

Key words:

Immigrant infants' language and training before school

Abstract:

There is a great need for research about the linguistic and personal development of immigrant children. The world is full of them. In most countries the problem is noticed, and there is a growing concern about what will happen to these children if they grow up without having developed sufficient abilities as regards both language and other knowledge. Few countries, though, have as yet started to tackle the problem in full.

This report tells briefly about an attempt to facilitate immigrant childrens'school start by training them before school in Swedish as well as their own mother tongue in a playful way, suitable for small children. The outcome of the experiment is reported in another report, Invandrarbarn i Norrköping, "Immigrant children in Norrköping", written in summer 1974. The trained children gained well, linguistically as well as regards social and personal development.

Date: 1973	Pages: 53	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Socialstyrelsen (The National Social Welfare Board)

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

Referat över forskningsrapport 258

Författare:

Kirsten Artin, Pedagogiska institutionen vid Lunds universitet

Rapporttitel:

Kartläggning av praktiksituationen inom psykologutbildningen.

A survey of psychologists' internship.

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Projekt Klientrelaterad handledning
Pedagogiska institutionen, Lunds universitet

Rapporten ingår i serien
"Reports from the institute of education, University of Lund"

Nr 41, Lund 1973.

Projekttitel:

Klientrelaterad handledning

Nyckelord:

Supervision, practicum, internship.

Referat (på engelska): The following report is part of a research project called Client-related supervision. The report is a survey of economic and personal resources for offering psychologists' internship. It also tries to cover what such a training consists of, as well as what is desired. The survey covers the situation in Sweden during the academic year of 1971-72.
The main questionsof the survey were: 1. To what extent is supervised training required in order to obtain license as a psychologist? 2. What institutional and personal resources for such a training exist in Sweden? 3. What does such an internship actually consist of? 4. What is desired from such a training by the supervisors?
The data were collected by questionnaires. The results were presented in frequency tables.
The main results of this report were: 1. Practical training with supervision of an experienced psychologist is considered necessary in order to work as an independant psychologist. 2. The number of trainees an institute could offer internship was mainly restricted by economical factors and by shortage of localities. 3. Diagnostic work dominated. It was generally considered difficult to meet the demand for intensive as well as extensive training. 4. Most supervisors were content with the distribution of time used by the trainees for different assigments. Those who wanted to change the contents would prefer an increase of therapeutic work and of supervisory conferences at the expense of other duties.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
Maj 1973	48	☐ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☒ Psyk.ex.arbete..............

Anslagsgivare:

Universitetskanslersämbetet (UKÄ)

259

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Fredriksson, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Analys av lärarbefattningar inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen som grundval för utbildning: Självobservation och enkät. /Analysis of teaching jobs in labor market training as a basis for training: Self-observation and questionnaires./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 230, 1974

Title of project:
Analys av lärarbefattningar inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen som grundval för utbildning: Självobservation och enkät. /Analysis of teaching jobs in labor market training as a basis for training: Self-observation and questionnaires./

Key words:
Labor market training, job analysis, self-observation, information saturation, assessment questionnaire

Abstract:

The purpose of the study is to analyse the special problems that face teachers in labor market training. The procedure followed in the study can be divided into three different phases. The first one consists of the collection of data by means of self-observation of the critical incident type. The second phase is a content analysis of the situations collected. This section also contains a check of information saturation. The third phase has the form of an assessment questionnaire in which a representative sample of the material collected earlier is assessed from five different aspects, namely occurrence, training need, time, present and future, which are considered to provide indicators of the training urgency. 132 teachers, 78 students and 61 administrators have participated in this part of the investigation. The rapid technical development causes the teachers to feel a need for training in their own trade. Another large problem stems from the heterogeneity of the students, which in combination with the successive intake and the language difficulties of immigrants necessitates special measures. The social difficulties that many of the students have also lead to the jobs of teachers in labor market training having a strong element of welfare work.

Date: March 1974	Pages: 137	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

260

Author, Inst.

Fredriksson, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Självobservation och enkät vid befattningsanalys för utbildningsplanering. /The use of self-observation and questionnaires in job analysis for the planning and training./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 240, 1974

Title of project: Analys av lärarbefattningar inom arbetsmarknadsutbildningen som grundval för utbildning: Självobservation och enkät. /Analysis of teaching jobs in labor market training as a basis for training: Selfobservation and questionnaires/

Key words: Job analysis, self-observation, content analysis, job descriptions, labor market training, information saturation, assessment, questionnaire, educational level: school leader training, training of teacher trainers, training of vocational teachers.

Abstract:

Part I: School principals and tutors.
This study forms one part of the project "Job-training in the school sector". The present report gives an account of a collection of data with self-observation, applied to school principals in the comprehensive school and tutors in teacher training. Two questions have been considered: 1) how do different degrees of control affect the collection of data by means of self-observation? 2) How do the length and relative order of the observation periods affect the collection of data by means of self-observation? The design includes both two-factorial and one-factorial designs. The collected material has been analysed for content, and job-descriptions based on the material recieved from the respondents are presented. Reliability checks are made at different points during the course of the experiment. The results are based on information from 63 school principals and 45 tutors. Forms with strict control seem to give more information (more task situations) than forms with the lighter control. The shorter period of registration provides somewhat better results than the longer one.

Part II: Teachers in labor market training.
The purpose of the study is to analyse the special problems that face the teachers in the labor market training. See abstract of the more detailed report, Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 230.

Date: June 1974	**Pages:** 54	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education and Social Science Research Council

269

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Fredriksson, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

The use of self-observation and questionnaires in job analysis for the planning of training
I: School leaders and tutors
II: Teachers in labor market training

Reference:

Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 22. Lund: Gleerup, 1974

Title of project:

Job training in the school sector

Key words:

Self-observation, content analyses, assessment questionnaire, information saturation

Abstract:

Part I: School principles and tutors. Different kinds of self-observation methods have been experimentally investigated. The material has been examined by means of content analyses and job discriptions have been formulated on the basis of collected data.
Part II: Teachers in labor market training. The data collection methods used have been self-observation of the critical incident type and interviews. The material has been analysed for content and assessed. Information saturation has been checked. In the assessment phase, data were collected by means of questionnaires. In the questionnaires the material has been assessed from five aspects, namely occurrance, training need, length of time, present and future

Date: September 1974	**Pages:** 69	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Klasson, A.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Skolledare i grundskolan: Beskrivning av arbetsuppgifter med intervjudata som bakgrund. /Principals in the compulsory school: Description of tasks by means of data from interviews./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 245, 1974

Title of project:

Befattningsutbildning inom skolsektorn. /Role training in the school sector./

Key words:

Educational planning, job analysis, principals, interviews, content analysis, educational level: compulsory school

Abstract:

In this report an analysis of the tasks of principals in the compulsory school is presented. The analysis is based on interviews with 62 principals and 8 teachers. To get a picture of future principal tasks and the changing tendencies in the job 26 interviews have been carried out with high officials and central organizations. By means of content analysis the interviews have been broken down and classified into the categories "content", "contact" and "ability".

Date: July 1974	**Pages:** 169	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

263

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst. Knights, JoAnne	Psykologavdelningen Ulleråkers sjukhus 750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Staff roles and attitudes in two service systems for mentally retarded

Reference:

Rapport från Psykologavdelningen, Ulleråkers sjukhus, Uppsala, 1974

Title of project:

Psykologiska undersökningar av mental retardation: Evaluering av öppna omsorgsformer för utvecklingsstörda (MR-projektet, L.Kebbon)

Key words:

mental retardation, staff roles, attitudes

Abstract:

As a part of a project of evaluating open forms of services for the mentally retarded this exploratory study aims at comparing the situation of work and the attitudes of attendants in integrated living units (hostels) and in traditional institutions. The method used is a self administered questionaire to a sample of attendants at a large institution and to all attendants in the hostels in the county of Stockholm. Main variables were integration, involvement and perception of purpose of the institution.

The hostel group was found to be elder, more experienced in work with the retarded, more actively integrated in the hostel system, favourable to active integration of and influencing the society to accept the retarded.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 61	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ 3-bet.uppsats ....

Research supported by:
Socialstyrelsen/Socialdepartementet

PSYCHOMETRICS AND STATISTICS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Backlund, Lars

Title:

Metodiska problem vid mätning av mental arbetsförmåga/Methodological problems in assessing individual mental working capacity

Reference:

Arbetsrapport nr 2, 1973
Department of Psychology, Umeå university
Communication Research Unit

Title of project:

Studies in the psychology of work

Key words:

Working capacity, task taxonomy, measurement problems

Abstract:

Approaches to assessing individual mental working capacity are discussed. First, some taxonomic and theoretical distinctions are made. Second, full scale simulation and tests of special abilities are evaluated in terms of theoretical, empirical and practical criteria. Third, a methodology is discussed which is (a) based on experimental simulation, (b) sufficiently flexible to assess not only various specific jobs or tasks but also the individual's information handling capacity in a more fundamental sense.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-10-28	14 sid.	☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☒ Arbetsrapport	☐ ....

Research supported by: Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:
Barroll, Anne

Rapporttitel:
Testängslighet: dess samband med intelligenstestprestation och vissa andra variabler. /Test anxiety: Its relationship to performance on intelligence tests and certain other variables./

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:
Institutionen för pedagogik, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, 1972, 293 sidor, svenska, licentiatavhandling. /Institute of Education, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, 1972, 293 pages, in Swedish, dissertion./

Projekttitel:
Psykologiska testmetoders tillämpbarhet inom skilda samhällsområden. /The application of psychological tests in different areas of society./

Nyckelord:
Test anxiety. Intelligence tests, Performance.

Referat (på engelska):

200 pupils in primary school, ages 9 and 12, were given the Ljung Test Anxiety Scale, the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC) and a group intelligence test. Children with a higher degree of test anxiety had poorer results on the intelligence tests, with the exception of a specially constructed short form of the WISC. Girls had a higher degree of test anxiety than boys, and older children had a higher degree of test anxiety than younger children. A hypothetical model of the test anxiety variable is presented and discussed in the dissertion.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
30/5 1972	293	☐ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☒ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning (20.000 crowns),
Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubleumsfond,
Skandinaviska Testförlaget and Ograderade Forskares anslag.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

266

Authors:

Bergman, Hans & Bergman, Inger

Psychological Laboratori
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Two methodological studies of a modified Rod-and-frame Test.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 404.

Title of project:

(Studier av alkoholsjukas kognitiva stil och prestation)

Key words:

Dependency, Rod-and-frame Test

Abstract:

Two experiments were performed to try out a modified Rod-and-frame Test. The modifications were made to take better account of important mediating processes. The aim of the first experiment was to study the effects of body tilt, frame exposure, and rod starting position, both separately and in interaction, upon perception of the upright. Another aim was to study possible performance changes during the administration. 20 male and 20 female students participated. The data was analyzed in a four-way analysis of variance design. Performance was significantly impaired when the body was tilted sideways and/or the tilted frame surrounding the rod exposed. Effects of the starting position of the rod were much less than those of body tilt and frame presentation. Complex interaction effects were observed. No learning effects during the administration were noted. In the second experiment the relationship between amount of body tilt and perception of the upright was studied. 30 students participated. The data was analyzed in a three-way analysis of variance design with repeated measures. Performance was impaired with increased body tilt. The relationship was best described by a quadratic trend and was much influenced by frame exposure.

Date:	No. of pages:			
September, 15, 1974	22 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council of Social Science Research (Sw. crowns: 85.000:-)
Swedish Institute for Research in Malt Beverages (Sw. crowns: 20.017:-)

267

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors: Bergman, Hans & Engelbrektson, Karin	Psychological Laboratories University of Stockholm Box 6706 S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

An examination of factor structure of Rod-and-frame Test and Embedded-figures Test

Reference:

Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1973, 37, 939-947

Title of project:

(Stud´er av alkoholsjukas kognitiva stil och prestation)

Key words:

Dependency, Factor analysis

Abstract:

The scores of 93 male students on Rod-and-frame Test (RFT), Embedded-figures Test (EFT) and on 3 reference tests for each of 4 intellectual factors were correlated and factor analyzed. The hypothesis that 2 of J. P. Guilford´s factors, Convergent Production of Figural Transformations and Cognition of Figural Systems, would explain the performance in RFT, whereas figural transformations alone would explain performance in EFT was rejected ($p < 0.000$). Instead, RFT defined a separate factor and EFT also loaded figural systems. RFT and EFT had quite different factor patterns and shared only 4 to 16% common variance.

Date: September, 15, 1974	**No. of pages:** 9 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council of Social Science Research (Sw. crowns: 85.000:-)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

268

Authors:

Eisler, Hannes

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

The algebraic and statistical tractability of the city block metric

Reference:

British Journal of Mathematical & Statistical Psychology, 1973, 26, 212-218

Title of project:
Multidimensional scaling

Key words:
Multidimensional scaling, City block metric, Linear regression, Dimensionality

Abstract:

If the within-dimensional ranks of the points are known, the equation defining a city block distance can be transformed into a linear equation with +1, -1 and 0 as coefficients. This transformation permits the common least-squares solution for the coordinates as well as the application of regression analysis with the possibility of testing for dimensionality. Several problems are discussed, including how to obtain the within-dimensional ranks.

Date: 1973	**No. of pages:** 7 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

269

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:
Eisler, Hannes, Holm, Sören & Montgomery, Henry

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Is the general psychophysical differential equation an approximation?

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 386.

Title of project:

Psychophysical theory of measurement

Key words:

Fechner problem, General psychophysical differential equation, Psychophysical scales, Weber functions

Abstract:

The general psychophysical differential equation, $dy/dx = \sigma_2(y)/\sigma_1(x)$, with the solution $y = f(x)$, where x and y are subjective variables and σ_1 and σ_2 their Weber functions, is (a) compared with a corresponding functional equation, and (b) studied from a stochastic point of view by error calculus. For a number of combinations of Weber functions it is shown that either the differential and the functional equation have the same solution or the difference between the solutions is negligible compared to empirical scatter. The error calculus gives the same result: either no error at all or a negligible one.

Date: March, 1973	**No. of pages:** 21 pages	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Fhanér, Stig. Unit of General Psychology, Psychol. Dept., University of Göteborg

Title:

A generalized item sampling model for achievement testing

Reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research, 1973, 17, 55-61.

Title of project:

Modeller för kunskapsprövning.

Key words:

Item sampling, achievement testing.

Abstract:

An item sampling model for achievement testing with items scored in an arbitrary number of categories is investigated. The model is a generalization of a model developed in Fhanér (1972b). The model makes it possible to determine the number of items necessary to make decisions about the examinees with prescribed risk levels for erroneous decisions. An empirical demonstration is given.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 7	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

271

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Phanér, Stig, & Sjöberg, Lennart (Eds.)
Unit of General Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Measurement in differential psychology: a symposium

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No. 6

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

This report contains summaries of papers read at a symposium on measurement in differential psychology. Three topics were treated: latent trait theory, generalizability, and the measurement of change.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 42	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author, Inst.

Idman, P.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Skoldemokratiattityder och personlighetsdrag: Ett testbatteri.
/Attitudes towards school democracy and personality traits:
A test battery./

Reference:

Testkonstruktion och testdata (Malmö: School of Education), No. 16, 1973

Title of project:

Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier.
/Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:

School democracy, rigidity - flexibility, personality assessment

Abstract:

Between 1969 and 1972, studies were carried out among student teachers taking the class teacher courses at the schools of education in Malmö and Kristianstad on relations between attitudes towards school democracy and certain personality traits, particularly in the area rigidity-flexibility. The results of these investigations have been published in a separate report. The major measuring instruments used in the investigation are presented in this volume (that can be considered a test appendix to the main report: Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 181).

Date: February 1973	**Pages:** 40	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

273

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

Künnapas, Teodor & Künnapas, Udo

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

On the relation between similarity and ratio estimates

Reference:

Psychologische Forschung, 1973, 36, 257-265.

Title of project:

Experiment över en kvantitativ modell för likhets- och kvotskattningar

Key words:

Similarity, Ratio Estimation

Abstract:

Data obtained in four sets of experiments involving pitch, heaviness, greyness, and circular area were re-analyzed. It was found (1) that similarity estimates s_{ij} are power function of stimulus ratios S_{ij} with the exponent n_s , (2) that ratio estimates q_{ij} are also a power function of stimulus ratios S_{ij} with the exponent n_q (i.e. Stevens' power law), (3) that the exponent n of similarity estimates as power function of ratio estimates is equal to the ratio n_s/n_q, and (4) that, inversely, the exponent m of ratio estimates as power function of similarities is equal to the ratio n_q/n_s .

Date: March 1974	**No. of pages:** 9	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic. avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Montgomery, Henry. Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg.
Eisler, Hannes. Psychol. Lab., University of Stockholm.

Title:

Is an equal interval scale an equal discriminability scale?

Reference:

Perception and Psychophysics, 1974, 441 - 448.

Title of project:

The relation between the category and magnitude scale.

Key words:

Category scale, Magnitude scale, Discriminability.

Abstract:

Stevens and Galanter´s (1957) iterative procedure for minimizing bias in category scaling was used for the scaling of loudness of white noise. The spacing obtained deviated systematically from a spacing constructed in accordance with an equal discriminability scale from a previous experiment (Eisler & Montgomery, 1972). For the stimulus spacing yielding a "pure" category scale, a magnitude scale was constructed too. Since the category scale could be predicted accurately by Fechnerian integration of this magnitude scale, it was concluded that the "pure" category scale is a pure discrimination scale. The discrepancy between the equal discriminability scale and the "pure" category scale was interpreted as a bias in the former scale due to greater recognizability of stimuli located at the extremes of the stimulus range.

Date: June 1974	**Pages:** 8	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

275

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare: Nilsson, Ingvar och Wedman, Ingemar, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel: Effekter av felaktigt utformade flervalsfrågor på provresultat, reliabilitet och validitet.

Effects of imperfectly constructed multiple-choice-questions on testresults, reliability and validity

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 45 1974
Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå

Projekttitel: Testteoretisk forskning/Konstruktions- och utvärderingsprinciper för objektiva prov

Nyckelord: Item-construction, reliability, empirical validity, item difficulty, test-wiseness

Referat (på engelska):

This report deals with item construction and in connection with that effects on test results and psychometric properties in tests. Two multiple-choice tests were constructed for each of the grades six and nine in the compulsory school and grade three in the gymnasium. One test was correctly constructed according to existing item construction principles. The other test was constructed with certain faults and/or cues interspersed in the items. Besides, the items were identical for each grade. For each test condition two different instructions were presented, one neutral and one aiming at making the subjects attentive to the faults in the items. Regarding the test means the results for the two test conditions were approximately equivalent for each grade. The correct versions showed on the whole a lower reliability but a higher empirical validity than corresponding versions with faults and/or cues interspersed in the items. Only in the case of grade nine the non-neutral instruction resulted in a higher mean compared with the neutral instruction. Finally, some possible explanations are presented of the obtained results.

Datum: 1974-10-07	**Antal sid.:** 20	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare: Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 276

Author, Inst.

Sjöberg, Lennart. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol. University of Göteborg.

Title:

Psychometric properties of the serial colour word test.

Reference:

Scandinavian Journal of Psychology, 1974, 15, 15-20.

Title of project:

Key words:

Colour word test, psychometric analysis.

Abstract:

Lower bound reliabilities for the various parameters of two previously suggested models for the serial colour word test - one linear and one quadratic - are derived and estimated. The quadratic model gave mostly very low reliabilities, and the stronger, linear model also gave only a few high reliabilities. Validity was studied by means of discriminant functions (4 groups being used; 3 clinical and 1 normal). The validity of the test was low. The linear model gave the best results under cross validation.

Date: 1974	Pages: 6	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

277

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Erland Svensson Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology,
University of Göteborg

Title:
Response format and factor structure in mood adjective check lists

Reference:
Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1974, 4, No. 15.

Title of project:
Methods of mood measurement

Key words:
Rating scale, mood adjective checklist.

Abstract:

Different rating scales designed for mood measurement were analyzed and compared. The interest was focused upon the effects of (a) symmetry as against asymmetry and (b) inclusion as aginst exclusion of a "cannot decide"-category on intercorrelation between variables (adjectives) and thus factor structure. It was found that the proportions of positive and negative responses were balanced in the symmetric scale but also in the asymmetric one *if* the "cannot-decide"-category was included. Genererally it was found that the asymmetric scale with the "cannot decide"-category resulted in a drop of both positive and negative correlations. Data emanating from the different scales were factor-analyzed and it was found that the symmetric scale caused marked bipolar factors which absorbed more of common variance than those of the other scales. It was also found that the symmetric scale best reflected an outer criterion concerning state of opposition of variables (adjectives).

Date:May -74	Pages: 17	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: —

Referat över forskningsrapport 278

Författare:

FD Ingemar Wedman, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Kriterierelaterade prov: bakgrund, egenskaper och begränsningar/Criterion-referenced tests: background, qualities and restrictions

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 33 1973

Projekttitel:

Testteoretisk forskning/Konstruktion och utvärdering av kriterierelaterade prov

Nyckelord:

Criterion-referenced, norm-referenced, test

Referat (på engelska):

The study begins with an account of the development of criterion-referenced tests and different definitions of them. After that fundamental problems of criterion-referenced measurements are analysed. In that part the effect of the objectives on the construction of the tests, the homogeneity of the items and the cutting-scores for what should be regarded as satisfactory knowledge are dealt with. In the following part the construction of items is accounted for. Then different fields of application for criterion-referenced tests are discussed. The report ends with some views on the future work with criterion-referenced tests.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-11	25	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

279

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

FD Ingemar Wedman, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Mätningens standardfel och testlängd/The standard error of measurement and the length of the test

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 31 1973

Projekttitel:

Testteoretisk forskning

Nyckelord:

Standard error of measurement, test length, covariance

Referat (på engelska):

Within the inter-item-covariance matrix as a basis it will here be shown how the standard error of measurement approximately can be expressed in terms of item difficulty. In connection with the derived relation Lord's (1959) empirically recieved result $S_{EM} = .432\sqrt{n}$ is discussed.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-01-11	7	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

Referat över forskningsrapport 280

Författare:

FD Ingemar Wedman, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Mätproblem i Norm- och Kriterierelaterade prov
Några analyser och försök med tonvikt på reliabilitets- och diskriminationsmått

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Akademisk doktorsavhandling, Umeå universitet, Pedagogiska institutionen.
1973

Projekttitel:

Testteoretisk forskning

Nyckelord:

Test, norm-referenced, criterion-referenced, test theory, reliability, discrimination, covariance

Referat (på engelska):

The present report is a summary discussion of a number of studies in connection with the following problems: a) analysis and empirical investigations of some test theoretical formulae and principles, b) differential scoring of multiple-choice questions and c) criterion-referenced tests: theoretical and empirical implications. In studies associated with the first problem is shown how some test theoretical formulae and principles can be derived from the information in the inter-item-covariance matrix as well as how this information can be used to explain empirically found relations. Studies carried out within the second field of problems account for reliability and validity effects with differential scoring of multiple-choice questions. Systematically ordered alternatives gave higher reliability with differential scoring compared to conventional scoring. In connections with the third field of problems the development of criterion-referenced tests, their qualities and restrictions are discussed. In the empirical study especially low and moderate correlations between norm- and criterion-referenced discrimination indices were received, as well as between different criterion-referenced discrimination indices.

Datum: 1974-09-11	**Antal sid.:** 195	☐ **Sv.** ☐ **Eng.** ☒ Sv.+Eng.	☒ **Slutrapp.** ☐ **Delrapp.** ☐	☒ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

281

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

FD Ingemar Wedman, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Reliabilitets- och validitetsstudier vid differentiell poängsättning av flervalsfrågor/Reliability and validity studies with differential scoring of multiple-choice questions

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 32 1973

Projekttitel:

Testteoretisk forskning/Differentiell poängsättning av flervalsfrågor

Nyckelord:

Multiple-choice items, scoring, reliability, validity

Referat (på engelska):

In the present report three studies will be accounted for, where differential scoring of the alternatives of multiplechoice questions has been tested and as for reliability and validity has been compared to conventional dichotomous scoring. Empirical as well as a priori weights have been used. The basis of the former ones consisted partly of biserial correlations between every alternative and the total score and partly of the mean of the total score for those who had chosen the actual alternative (Guttman weights). The a priori weights were received through different judgement procedures. Tests with ordered alternatives showed higher reliability with differential than with conventional scoring. The highest reliability values were received with the more stringent weight systems. When the comparisons were made with the reliability recieved with conventional scoring of a parallel test, constructed without ordered alternatives, this positive effect was eliminatet exept for the stringent weight systems. As for validity, differential scoring showed on the whole lower values than conventional scoring. When commenting on the received results the importance of the construction of the test to receive positive reliability effects with differential scoring is pointed out. Finally the restrictions of the study are accounted for and suggestions for furture research are given.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-11	61	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

Referat över forskningsrapport 282

Författare:

FD Ingemar Wedman, Pedagogiska institutionen

Rapporttitel:

Reliabilitets-, validitets- och diskriminationsmått för kriterierelaterade prov/Reliability, validity and descrimination measures for criterion-referenced tests

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Pedagogiska rapporter Umeå, nr 34 1973

Projekttitel:

Testteoretisk forskning/Konstruktion och utvärdering av kriterierelaterade prov

Nyckelord:
Reliability, validity, criterion-referenced, norm-referenced, test

Referat (på engelska):

This study has, theoretically and empirically, dealt with reliability, validity and discrimination measures in connection with criterion-referenced tests. The purpose of the empirical study was to investigate relations between different discrimination measures and what effects on reliability and validity that selection of items gave with the help of these measures. The different discrimination measures were on the whole moderately intercorrelated. It was especially interesting to observe the moderate intercorrelations between the three discrimination measures defined as the difference in item difficulty between a) the upper and lower 27 per cent of the subjects according to the results of the posttest, b) the results of the pre- and posttests and c) the results from an expert group as well as a non-expert one. The reliability defined as the agreement between the results of two posttests was positively influenced no matter which one of the three discrimination measures a), b) or c) that was used for the selection of the items. As for the decision-oriented reliability measures the effects were, however, somewhat different for the different selections of items. Moreover, the results showed that an increase in reliability does not necessarily imply an increase in validity defined as the difference between the results of pre- and posttests. Finally restrictions of the study are dealt with and suggestions for further investigations are made.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-11	49	☐ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:

Ph.do Ingemar Wedman, Department of Education

Rapporttitel:

Reliability, Validity, and Discrimination Measures for Criterion-Referenced Tests

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Umeå University and Umeå School of Education
Educational Reports Umeå, no 4 1973

Projekttitel:

Test Teoretical Research/Construction and Evaluation of Criterion-Referenced Tests

Nyckelord:

Criterion-referenced, norm-referenced, tests, reliability, validity

Referat (på engelska):

This study has, theoretical and empirically dealt with reliability, validity, and discrimination measures in connection with criterion-referenced tests. The purpose of the empirical study was to investigate relations between different discrimination measures and what effects on reliability and validity that selection of items gave with the help of these measures. The different discrimination measures were on the whole moderately intercorrelated. It was especially interesting to observe the moderate intercorrelations between the three discrimination measures defined as the differences in item difficulty between a) the upper and lower 27 per cent of the subjects according to the results of the posttest, b) the results of the pre- and posttests and c) the results from an expert group as well as a non-expert one. The reliability defined as the agreement between the results of two posttests was positively influenced no matter which one of the three discrimination measures a), b) or c) that was used for the selection of the items. As for the decision-oriented reliability measures the effects were, however, somewhat different for the different selections of items. Moreover, the results showed that an increase in reliability does not necessarily imply an increase in validity defined as the difference between the results of pre- and posttests. Finally restrictions of the study are dealt with and suggestions for further investigations are made.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☐ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-11	47	☒ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Referat över forskningsrapport 284

Författare:

Ph.do. Ingemar Wedman, Department of Education

Rapporttitel:

Theoretical Problems in Construction of Criterion-Referenced Tests

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Umeå University and Umeå School of Education
Educational Reports Umeå, no 3 1973

Projekttitel:

Test Theoretical Research/Construction and Evaluation of Criterion-Referenced Tests

Nyckelord:

Criterion-referenced, norm-referenced, tests

Referat (på engelska):

The study begins with an account of the development of criterion-referenced tests and different definitions of them. After that fundamental problems of criterion-referenced measurements are analysed. In that part the effect of the objectives on the construction of the tests, the homogenity of the items and the cutting-scores for what should be regarded as satisfactory knowledge are dealt with. In the following part the construction of items is accounted for. Then different fields of application for criterion-referenced tests are discussed. The report ends with some views on the future work with criterion-referenced tests.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☐ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1974-09-11	22	☒ **Eng.**	☒ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Andersson, Karin

Psychological Lab., University of Stockholm

Title:

The effect of cigarette smoking on learning and retention

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, the University of Stockholm, 1974
No. 415.

Title of project:

Effekter av cigarettrökning på fysiologiska och psykologiska funktioner

Key words:

Cigarette smoking, arousal, learning, memory

Abstract:

Verbal rote learning was studied on 10 habitual smokers in a smoking and non-smoking session. Smoking induced a significant decrease in the number of correct responces on the learning task as compared to non-smoking values. The impaired learning coincided in time by an increased arousal as measured by heart rate. A test of recall 45 min after the end of the learning period, when the pre-smoking arousal level had been restored, showed that retention was better in the smoking condition than in the non-smoking condition. The results were interpreted in terms of Walker's theory (1958) postulating a relationship between arousal level and consolidation of memory.

Date: June 17, 1974	**Pages:** 10	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ ....

Research supported by:

286

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Andersson, Karin M.

Title:

The influence of cigarette smoking on learning and memory

Reference:

Master's thesis from the Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm, 1974

Title of project:

The effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions

Key words:

Smoking, verbal learning, memory, arousal

Abstract:

The present thesis forms part of a long-term research program concerning effects of tobacco smoking on psychophysiological functions. The thesis consists of three parts, a survey of the relevant literature, and two experimental investigations dealing with effects of cigarette smoking on learning and memory.

1. On the tobacco smoking habit: A survey of the literature relevant to psychological research.
2. Effects of cigarette smoking on verbal rote learning and physiological arousal (together with B. Post).
3. Effects of cigarette smoking on learning and retention.

The main aim of studies 2 and 3 was to investigate effects of cigarette smoking on learning and retention in humans and to relate possible changes in these processes to concomitant changes in physiological arousal. On the basis of a theory advanced by Walker (1958) it was argued that cigarette smoking, acting as a CNS stimulant, might intensify the consolidation of the memory trace. According to the theory, high arousal is assumed to make the trace process more intense leading to an inhibition of immediate recall but an improved ultimate memory.

Date: April 18, 1974	**Pages:** 39	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Master's thesis....

Research supported by: The Fund for Advancement of Graduate Studies, University of Stockholm, the Swedish Medical Council (Project No. 997) and the Swedish Cancer Society (Project No. 623).

287

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bergman, Hans & Ågren, Gunnar

Title:

Cognitive style and performance in relation to the progress of alcoholism

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 398.

Title of project:

(Studier av alkoholsjukas kognitiva stil och prestation)

Key words:

Alcoholism, brain damage, dependency

Abstract:

The general intelligence of the investigated group of 93 alcoholics was well on a level with that of the general population. The result gives further support to the assumption that, on the whole, alcoholism does not lead to a general intellectual impairment. However, when individually judged by two clinical psychologists, taking advantage of intra-individual differences, many alcoholics showed slight signs of impairment, but few were judged as definitely deteriorated. There was no correlation between the advancement of the alcoholic career and assessed cognitive abilities or intellectual deterioration as judged by psychologists. However, a significant relationship between occurrence of delirium tremens or alcohol hallucinosis and field-dependent cognitive style was found.

Date: September, 15, 1974	**Pages:** 18 pages	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☒ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council of Social Science Research (Sw. crowns: 85.000:-)
Swedish Institute for Research in Malt Beverages (Sw.crowns: 20.017:-)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Elgerot, Anita

Title:

Rökvanor och rökbehov hos män och kivnnor samt inverkan av tobaks-abstinens.

/Smoking habits and the desire to smoke in men and women and the influence of tobacco-abstinence./

Reference:

Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm
Box 6706, 113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title of project:

Psychophysiological tobacco research

Key words:

Tobacco smoking, tobacco-abstinence, sex differences, performance

Abstract:

The thesis consists of three parts. Part I is a survey of literature relevant to psychological and psychophysiological research on tobacco smoking. Part II is a survey-study where smoking habits and the desire to smoke was studied in relation to personality and situational factors in 70 male and 87 female habitual smokers. It was shown that women had a greater desire than men to smoke in high-arousal situations, and men had a greater desire than women to smoke in low arousal situations. The sex differences in this respect was accentuated with increased cigarette consumption. Some additional sex differences were found in Eysenck Personality Inventory and in the subjects' consumption of alcohol. Part III shows results from three different experimental studies aimed to studying the influence of tobacco-abstinence on performance of mental tests. The abstinence period varied from 15 hours to 5 days. The results indicated that problem-solving tests tended to be positively influenced by the tobacco-abstinence, while simple speed-tests and stress-creating tests tended to be negatively influenced.

Date: 74-05-30	**Pages:** 43	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☒ Psykologex. arbete..

Research supported by: The Fund for Advancement of Graduate Studies, University of Stockholm, the Swedish Medical Research Council, and the Swedish Cancer Society.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 289

Author, Inst.

Malmberg, Lillemor/Poleman, Birgitta

Psykologavdelningen
Ulleråkers sjukhus

750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Narkotikamissbruk och kriminalitet

/Drug abuse and criminality/

Reference:

Rapport från Psykologavdelningen, Ulleråkers sjukhus, Uppsala, 1974

Title of project:

Psykologiska undersökningar av narkomani (L.Kebbon, J.H.Eriksson)

Key words:

drug addiction, criminality

Abstract:

Surveys are given of 1. literature concerning the relation between drug abuse and criminality (American, British and Scandinavian investigations) and 2. the laws which concern the drugtakers and 3. the possibilities to take care of the people with problems of this kind.

An empirical study of 117 drugtakers, who has been in contact with the police in Uppsala 1967-71, was performed. The aim of this study was to illustrate the career of these subjects in consideration to drug abuse and criminality.

Date:	**Pages:**			
June 1974	164	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Psykologexamen............

Research supported by:

Author, Inst.

Myrsten, A.-L., and Andersson, K.

Title:

Interaction between effects of alcohol intake and cigarette smoking.

Reference:

Reports from the Psychological Laboratories, The University of Stockholm, 1973, No. 402.

Title of project:

Psykofysiologisk tobaksforskning

Key words:

Alcohol intake, cigarette smoking, urinary catecholamines, psychomotor functions

Abstract:

Effects of alcohol intake (single dose, 0.72 g/kg body weight) and cigarette smoking (5 cigarettes smoked within 175 min) were examined during a 3-hr period in 12 healthy male subjects with moderate alcohol and tobacco habits. The results indicated synergistic interaction between alcohol and cigarettes for the variables heart rate (increase) and hand steadiness (impairment), but antagonistic interaction for skin temperature and reaction time. The cigarette smoked tended to counteract the deleterious effects of alcohol on performance in simple as well as choice reaction-time tasks. Blood-alcohol levels were not significantly influenced by smoking.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
December, 1973	13	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Cancer Society (Project No. 623) and The Swedish Medical Research Council (Project No. 997).

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bertil Nelhans, Sociologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Title:

KHAT - a stimulating drug in Eastern Africa and the Arabian peninsula

Reference:

Report from the Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg,
no 30, May 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Drug culture. Drug stimulation. Africa.

Abstract:

In a comprehensive study of drugs in Africa, four drugs will be treated, the use of which is spread over large parts of the continent, viz. alcohol, cannabis, kola and khat. Each drug will be presented in a descriptive study, which will then be used for a comparative analysis of drug use from a ethno-sociological perspective.

The documentation has been collected partly from literary inventories, studies of documents from international and national authorities, and partly during a one year's research tour in Africa south of the Sahara, during 1972.

In this study on khat the drug is regarded in a broad perspective. This means that all relevant information for an evaluation of khat use and its consequences are treated in detail. As much of the documentation consists of reports and statements by colonial officials with somewhat differing view-points, it has been considered important to put some conflicting opinions side by side to show the difficulty in making true conclusions on khat.

What can be shown, however, is that khat use has a long and interesting history and is now very wide-spread in the Moslem regions of north-eastern Africa and the Yemens; It is of great social importance and it is a gregarious habit. Khat is basically a harmless drug, but there seems to be much over-indulgence, which has clear, but not very alarming, consequences for the individual. The most interesting point is the economic importance of khat as one of the biggest items of trade in the region of consumption.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 68	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bengt-Erik Andersson, Institute of Education, University of Göteborg

Title:

Project YG (Youth in Göteborg) - A study of a group of Swedish urban adolescents.

Reference:

In Thomae, H. & Endo, T. (eds.) The Adolescent and His Environment. Contributions to Human Development. I. Basel: Karger, 1974, 24-37.

Also in Reports from The Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, No. 29, 1973.

Title of project:
Project YG - Youth in Göteborg

Key words:
Adolescence, peer influence, teenage culture, ecology

Abstract:

In this paper a Swedish study - Project YG (Youth in Göteborg) - is presented. The project includes studies of about 12,000 adolescents 14-16 years old. The paper presents the general frame of reference and a model for the interaction between an individual and his external environment. The main problem studied in the project has been: How are adolescents influenced in their values, attitutes and behaviour by certain individual variables and certain environmental variables representing home, school and peers? The paper presents some results concerning the importance of the peer group during adolescence. According to them it is misleading to regard all adolescents as belonging to the same highly homogenous group depending only on the values and norms of their peers, which is what the notion of a separate adolescent subculture implies. It seems necessary to pay more attention to individual variables, e g the adolescents' peer orientation.

Date: 1974.09.23	**Pages:** 21	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

293

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

B-E. Andersson, S. Eriksson, Ö. Landell, M. Lundsbye, L-E. Olsson, B. Sandström, Pedagogiska Institutionen, Göteborgs universitet.

Title: Analys av delundersökningarnas bortfall i Stug-projektet
/Analysis of the non-answers in the sub-studies of the Stug-project/

Reference:

Rapport från pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, nr 108, 1974.

Title of project:

Studier av generationsmotsättningar (Stug-projektet)
/Studies of the generation-gap (The Stug-project)/

Key words:

Data-collection, non-answers, generation-gap

Abstract:

The Stug-project is a follow-up-study from the YG-project (Youth in Gothenburg) 1965.

The sampling procedures of the different data-collections make it necessary to analyse the effects of the non-answers. The connection between the YG- and the Stug-project gives us an opportunity to trace back the non-answers of the Stug-data-collections to the YG-data-collection in 1965. Some data of the non-answers 1965 are also collected.

The non-answer-group in the YG-project is just slightly negatively selected.

The results of the analyses show that the Stug-material is not especially affected by the existence of quite a high frequency of non-answers as long as we don´t work with too many and too small groups.

Date: 1974.09.24	**Pages:** 99	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

294

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

BULCOCK, J.W., FÄGERLIND, I., & EMANUELSSON, I.
Institutionen för internationell pedagogik, Stockholms universitet

Title:

Education and the Socioeconomic Career
U.S. - Swedish Comparisons

Reference:

Stockholm University
Institute for the Study of International Problems in Education
Report No. 6
May 1974

Title of project:

The Malmö Study

Key words:

Socio-economic status, Economics of Education, Occupational Mobility, Follow-up Study

Abstract:

This study constitutes a cross-cultural replication of the Duncan model of ability, education, and achievement as modified by Jencks. The 1938 Malmö data set from Sweden was used to test eleven hypotheses derived from environmentalist theory related to the socioeconomic career achievement process. Though the findings are supportive of main theory formulations, there are notable cross-cultural differences in the effect parameters of several specified relationships. It was shown that in Sweden father's occupation was not merely a proxy for family income in accounting for sons' educational attainments. Background effects in Sweden were more likely than in the U.S. to be mediated by the mechanisms of schooling and ability - especially in terms of impact on occupational status.

Date: 1974 May	**Pages:** 51	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Social Science Research Council

295

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Carlsten, Y. m fl

Title:

Vilka slutar skolan direkt efter årskurs 9 och vad gör de sedan? En delrapport inom Västmanlandsundersökningen (VMU).

Which pupils leave school immediately after comprehensive school and what do they do then?

Reference:

Rapport från pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, 101, januari 1974

Title of project:

Västmanlandsundersökningen (VMU)

Key words:

Follow-up study, General education, Drop out

Abstract:

This sub-study is carried out within the Vestmanland investigation (VMU), which is a longitudinal study of a year group of about 3 700 students.

The main purpose of this sub-study is to describe the different activities undertaken by those 913 students (the investigation group) who had begun work directly after completion of the final year of the comprehensive school.

The students are also described with regard to their socioeconomic background, earlier school situation, future plans, their current vocational situation as well as (where applicable) further theoretical studies up till about four and a half years after completion of the comprehensive school (October 1970).

Date: 74-09-18	**Pages:** 50	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen, Byrå L3

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

296

Author, Inst.

Ingemar Emanuelsson
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Social bakgrund, begåvning och utbildning som prediktorer för levnadsförhållanden i vuxen ålder. Några multivariata analyser av uppföljningsdata i malmöundersökningen.

Social back-ground, ability, and education as predictors for living conditions in adulthood. Some multivariate analyses on follow-up data within the Malmö-study

Reference:

Rapport från pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, 108

Title of project:

Malmöundersökningen (The Malmö-study)

Key words:

follow-up, ability, social back-ground, educational career, occupational career, education and income, multivariate analysis

Abstract:

The investigation material consists of those 1 544 indivuduals who, in 1938, were enrolled in grade 3 of public or private schools in the city of Malmö. These individuals have been continuously followed up till 1972. This report presents several multi-variate analyses concerning relations between family back-ground, ability, education and different criteria relevant to adult life. The aims of the analyses were the following: 1. To study the relative explanatory power of different predictors for variandce in adaptation- and success-variables measured during adulthood. 2. To study the importance of sex-differences with regard to relative explanatory power. 3. To attempt to condense investigation results previously presented ind the form of cross-tables. 4. To compare the results of different techniques of analysis. 5. To test, in a practical application, data-processing methods, and programs for use with longitudinal data. Multiple Stepwise Regression, Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA), and Automatic Interaction Detector (AID) was uses. The results stress the importance of interaction effects to be regarded when dealing with explanation of variance. The differences between the sexes which have come forth in the analyses are primarily concerned with levels in the criteria. However, there were no such differences in either explanatory power of different predictor variables or in the patterns of interaction. The aim of condensing previously presented material has been successfully achieved with those metods of analysis which were chosen. Cross-tables are, however, an important complement. MCA combined with AID is recommended for analyses of the kind used here.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 99	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

297

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ingemar Emanuelsson
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Utbildningshandikapp i långtidsperspektiv

Educational disadvantages in long term pespective

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title of project:

Malmöundersökningen och Projektet "Studieavbrott i grundskolan" (vid Pedagogisk centrum)

Key words:

educational disadvantages, longitudinal, adult education, occupational career, mental retardation, social back-ground, drop outs

Abstract:

This report gices a brief summary of seven previous reports, six from the longitudinal "Malmö-study" and one from a drop out study. The aim for the summarizing analysis is fourfold: an inquiry into what happens to educationally desadvantaged students during both their period in school and in their adult life, and an analysis of the importance of the school in either compensating for or crearing new problems for individuals; a discussion of the implications of the findings for education and schooling in modern Swedish society; and finnaly, suggestions about strategies for further research and ideas about crucial problems that ought to be studied. Persons are considered educationally disadvantaged if: (a) they are mentally retarded, (b) their home background was classified as the lowest social stratum and/or (c) they dropped out of compulsory schooling. The results stress the importance of the initial years of schooling. Many of those who fail during that period risk experiencing school as a period of repeated failures, and in turn have less probabilities of success in adult life. The results are discussed at som length from two points of view: 1. Formal and compulsory schooling is regarded as a part of the individual´s life-span development. 2. Theorétical reference is made to two models - organismic and mechanistic - for that development. It is argued that schooling is heavily anchored in a mechanistic view of devevopment. The basic goals for compulsory education, however, are more representative of an organismic way of thinking. This causes a conflict, which makes it practically impossible to fulfill the aim of giving a stimulating and enriching milieu for individual development. A need for more research from this broad educational perspektive was noted.

Date: October 1974	**Pages:** 70	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research

Author, Inst.
Ingemar Emanuelsson
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, School of Education
Stockholm

Title:
Utbildningshandikapp i vuxen ålder. Utbildningshandikappade gruppers enkätsvar om vuxenutbildning och arbetsförhållanden i medelåldern. Bearbetningar av data från enkät II i malmöundersökningen

Educationally Disadvantaged as Adults. Educational outlooks and occupational careers. Results of a Malmö-study questionnaire.

Reference:
Rapport från pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, 94

Title of project:
Malmöundersökningen (The Malmö-study)

Key words:
follow up, educational disadvantages, adult education, mentally retarded, occupational career.

Abstract:
This is a sub-study within the Malmö-study - a follow-up study of all 3rd grade students in Malmö schools, spring term 1938.
The report includes partial results from the second questionnaire 1971-72. The analysis is concerned with a follow-up of data collected in 1964 on adult education and jobadjustment and satisfaction. Three different groups, all defined as educational disadvantaged, have been intensively studied and compared with the remaining population. The groups are: mentally retarded those who at the age of 10 belonged to the lowest social class, and drop outs from compulsory schooling.
There is larger non-respons in the disadvantaged groups than for the material in its entirety, and non-response must be considered as an influencing factor upon results, yielding a more positive picture of the groups than is probably the fact.
Approximately 40% of both mentally retarded men and men from social class IV had participated in various adult education activities. The corresponding proportion of mentally retarded women was low, as it was for both men and women drop outs (c 25%). The interest for future participation is approsimately 60%, somewhat lower among drop outs. The disadvantaged groups in general exhibit lower aspirations for their childrens's education than the rest of the material. The general occupational status of the disadvantaged groups is low. The disadvantaged groups did not differ from the rest od the material with respect to job-satisfaction, proportion of jobless, or outlook for the occupational future

Date: October 1973	**Pages:** 35 + bil	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Swedish Council for Social Science Research

299

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ingemar Emanuelsson, Ingemar Fägerlind and Sven G Hartman
Department of Educational and Psychological Research, School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Vuxenutbildning och arbetsförhållanden. En enkätstudie inom malmöundersökningen av 1938 års tio-åringar i 45-årsåldern

Adult education and working conditions. A Malmö-study-questionnaire to the

Reference:

Rapport från pedagogiska institutionen vid lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, 96

Title of project:

Malmöundersökningen (The Malmö-study)

Key words:

follow up, adult education, working conditions, occupational career

Abstract:

The report gives results from a postal questionnaire administered within the Malmö-study 1971/72. The Malmö-study is a follow-up study based upon data collected in 1938 concerning all of the 1 544 students enrolled in grade 3 of the compulsory school program in the city of Malmö. The purpose of the questionnaire is to map out adult studies and working conditions for the investigarion group during the period 1965-1072. Participation in the questionnaire reached 72% of the investigation group.
The major part of this report is made up of tables which present the distributions of answers for the different questions used in the questionnaire. The tables are also accompanied with explanations and short comments on the results. The different problem areas taken up in the questionnaire are dealt with under the following titles:
Adult education during the period 1965-1972; ambitions for own children's education; some comparisons between the 1964 and 1972 questionnaires; occupations and working conditions; assessment of own life situation; occupations and working conditions 1964 and 1972.

Date: November 1973	**Pages:** 43 + bil	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Sience Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

300

Author, Inst.

Alfred Friman, Pedagogiska Institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet.

Title:

Family background and intentions of education among thirteen year old pupils.

Reference:

Licentiatavhandling vid Pedagogiska Institutionen vid Göteborgs Universitet, november 1973.

Title of project:

Individualstatistikprojektet

Key words:

Background, education preferences, intelligence

Abstract: Result of interviews with mothers of 362 averagely intelligent, 13 year old pupils. The pupils are taken from three different social groups. Information about the pupils' school reports, intentions in and choice of education have been completed with information from interviews with the intentions of illustrating the mothers' attitude towards school and education, also the cultural and material standard of the homes.

The result is as follows:

Children to better educated parents have, to a larger extent, the intention to achieve a theoretical education, they also choose such an education to a larger extent than other social groups. These children are also of the opinion that their parents have a more positive attitude towards education.

The mothers' choice of education for the children not only shows a strong connection with the childs' school report and social group but also with the childs' preferances and intentions.

The family's purchasing ability shows a clear connection with the preferance of a higher education, the same applies to the size of living space per person. On the contrary no significant connection with the complacent attitude of the mother towards education is obtained, nor from the homes' cultural standard or the childs' preferences and intentions.

The results of the inquiry indicate that it would be advisible to influence the parentel attitude towards education, to enable a more equal recruitment of children from different social groups to a higher level of education.

Date: November 1973	**Pages:** 69	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☒ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

301

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Örjan Landell, Björn Sandström
Pedagogiska institutionen
Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Stug-intervjun 1972. Planering, genomförande och några resultat.

The Stug-interview 1972. Planning, realization, and some results.

Reference:

Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, nr 107, jan. 1974.

(Reports from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no. 107, Jan. 1974.)

Title of project:

Studier av generationsmotsättningar (Stug-projektet)

(Studies of the generation-gap.)

Key words:

Data collection
Generation-gap
Political interest
Parent-child relation

Abstract:

The report describes the accomplishment of the Stug-project's interview 1972.
The interview is a sub-study in the Stug-project aiming to describe and analyse the existence of generation conflicts and to study the adoption of the adult role. The interview data, together with earlier gathered data, make it possible to compare a group of young people with a group of parents, since this sub-study also includes the young people's parents.
The report contains a detailed description of the different stages connected with the interview-investigation. One section deals with the non-respondents and their influence on the reliability of the results. Besides the report includes some results related to the following areas: contact with adults, religion, education-occupation, and politics.
The subjects were 426 young people and their parents. The response-frequency was 79% for the young people and 63% for the parents.

Date: 1974-01-15	**Pages:** 57	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

SPECIAL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

302

Author, Inst.

Gunnel Ahlström, Institute of Education, University of Lund.

Title:

Kartläggning och träning av ett elementärt ordförråd hos djupt och svårt utvecklingsstörda barn. En experimentell studie.

Word-knowledge in profoundly and severely retarded children. Testing and training an elementary vocabulary.

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Lund,
no 47, 1974, mimeo 64 p + 18 appendices.

Title of project:

Key words:

Vocabulary, Word recognition, Verbal learning, severely and profoundly retarded children.

Abstract: A method for testing and training an elementary vocabulary was developped. It was applied to severely and profoundly retarded children with various emotional disturbances. 90 commonly used words from the Activity of Daily Living were illustrated and presented to the children in an equipment constructed for testing and training attention according to the principle of multiple-choice. In testing the vocabulary each picture (illustrated word) was shown together with three distractor-pictures. The words which the children did not know were trained with increasing difficulty i e the stimulus picture was presented at first alone then together with one, two and three distractors . The children were asked to point out a named picture. Reinforcement was given during training in the form of light-signals after each response, and a candy after the final training of each word. A test of learning and retention was carried out immediately after the training and after one month.

Most children could be trained to acquire a better word-knowledge.

A detailed analysis of the results confirmed the validity of the method. It was found that this group of very severely retarede children gave systematic and logical answers.

Since the presented method could be applied to this group it should be a useful tool for testing and training a vocabulary with other retarded children.

Date: November 1974	**Pages:** 64	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☒ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Social Welfare Board, Stockholm.

303

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Amcoff, Sven & Liljedahl, Birgitta.

Department of Education Research, School of Education, Uppsala.

Title:

Coding strategies used by deaf subjects learning visual verbal material.

Kodningsstrategier vid inlärning av visuellt verbalt material hos gravt hörselskadade

Reference:

Rapport 45, 1974. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:

S̲jälvinstruerande m̲etoder i̲ d̲övundervisningen, SMID

Key words:

Deaf, cognitive process, memorizing

Abstract:

The choice of coding strategy made by severely hard of hearing students learning visually presented verbal material, on the one hand at a syntactic level, on the other at a phonological level, was studied in two experiments. Subjects were students 17-18 years old with severely impaired hearing.The results were analyzed in relation to degree of hearing impairment, functional (speech)hearing, IQ and knowledge of some lexical and syntactic rules.

In the first experiment Ss learned paired associates with two digit numbers as stimuli and phrases, with correct or incorrect syntax, as responses. The results show that the deaf Ss in the examined group did not have sufficient knowledge of syntax to be able to efficiently use a syntactic coding strategy.

In the second experiment Ss learned paired associates with two digit numbers as stimuli and trigrams, half of them easy to pronounce and the other half difficult to pronounce, as responses. Ss generally learned trigrams which had a high pronounceability more easily. Those who attained the best results on the easy-to-pronounce trigrams had superior results on the grammar test, and at the same time better hearing. Those who performed best on learning trigrams of low pronounceability had, however, a greater hearing loss, which supports the notion that they had applied some coding strategy other than a phonological one, probably a visual or a motor one with the help of finger spelling.

Date: 1974-09-01	**Pages:** 36	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Bureau L 3:1, National Board of Education

Author, Inst.
Sven Amcoff och Harry Svensson
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:
Intensified auditory training with the teaching machine
Intensifierad hörträning med undervisningsmaskinen HÖTA

Reference:
Rapport nr 47, 1974. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:
Självinstruerande metoder i dövundervisningen, SMID

Key words:
Teaching machine. Auditory perception. Training method. Deaf.

Abstract:

23 pupils, 12 in grade 10 and 11 in grade 3, at the special school for the deaf have participated in intensified auditory training with the help of a teaching machine.
The capability of auditory discrimination, on which auditory training is based, is a function of hearing loss and age, but not of linguistic experience and maturity.
Further the result showed that a sharp dividing-line regarding results on auditory training and capability of auditory discrimination was located around a hearing loss of 100 dB.
The investigation has not been able to show that the rhythm has any effect upon the capability of auditory discrimination.

Date: 1974-09-01	**Pages:** 40	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L 3:1, National Board of Education

305

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ulla-Britt Bladini (Red)

Title:

Elevattityder till SISU-materialet

Pupils' Attitudes toward SISU Material

Reference:

Pedagogiska Institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg
Rapport nr 41
Mars 1973

SISU-projektet: Rapport 7

Title of project:

SISU-projektet Self-Instructional Special Education

Key words:

Method and materials systems - Swedish, mathematics
Remedial instruction, Educable mentally handicapped

Abstract:

SISU (Self Instructional Special Education) has developed remedial materials in basic parts of Swedish and Arithmetic for slow learners at the primary stage. One hundred teachers and 700 pupils took part in an evaluation of the material during 1971-72. This report treats the pupil attitudes to the material. Most attitudes were positive to the material and the way of working with it. Pupils prefer SISU to other teaching. Most pupils understand the instructions better than ordinary textbook instructions, and believe that the SISU tests are easier than other tests. There is no special attitude to the self correction principle. The teacher seems to trust SISU, she does not check the pupils often when they work with the material. The pupils are not unduly disturbed by the other pupils when working with the SISU remedial material. Most pupils had not used a tape recorder earlier in school. They were not unduly tired by the way of working with a tape recorder, had time enough to finish their tasks, did well without a teacher's help, and wanted to go on using a tape recorder. The pupil attitudes are on the whole positive to the SISU material. A source of error may be that the teachers took part in the evaluation on a voluntary basis, and their attitudes may have influenced the pupils. The SISU material was new to the pupils, and it was used a comparatively short part of their total time at school.

Date: April 1973	**Pages:** 25	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bladini, Ulla-Britt
Dept. of Educational Research, Gothenburg School of Education

Title:

STÖDMATERIAL I SVENSKA OCH MATEMATIK FÖR LÅGPRESTERANDE ELEVER.
Konstruktion och preliminär utprövning i årskurserna 1-3.
Supplementary Materials in the Subjects Swedish and Mathematics
for low performers in Grades 1-3.

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg
Rapport nr. 31
September 1972
SISU-projektet: Rapport 5

Title of project:

SISU-PROJEKTET
Self-Instructional Special Education

Key words: Method and materials system - reading (Swedish) and arithmetic. Remedial instruction. Educable mentally handicapped. Self-instructional educational materials.

Abstract:

The aim of the SISU project has been to develop remedial materials in basic skills in Swedish and Arithmetic for slow learners at the primary level in ordinary schools. Programmed textbooks with taped instruction have been constructed and evaluated with pupils in the first three grades. A "diagnostic teaching" model has been used by the teachers. Each textbook has a pre -and identical post-test, so that each child can get the adequate exercise, which takes about 15 minutes. 80% correct answers is required for passing the tests. Each textbook has a declaration of goals, pre-requisites for working with the material, way of working, amount of pages and skill level.
The booklets are supposed to be models of prototypes for publishing the material on a larger scale.
During the construction period co-workers in the project found several things to be important for a material for slow learners: speed of reading instructions, words and sentences (choice of) intervals on the tape, choice of the taped voices and technique of reading the instructions.

Date: Sept 1973	**Pages:** 64	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen
National Board of Education

307

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Hagalm, Irène
Dept. of Educational Research, Gothenburg School of Education

Title:

Lärarattityder till SISU-material
Teachers' Attitudes toward SISU Material

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen
Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg
Rapport nr. 37
Januari 1973
SISU-projektet: Rapport 6

Title of project:

SISU-projektet
Self-Instructional Special Education

Key words:

Remedial instruction, Educable mentally handicapped, Attitudes

Abstract:

Because of the great need for suitable teaching material for pupils with learning difficulties, prototypes in the form of selfinstructing material have been worked out for the subjects Swedish and mathematics. This investigation reports the attitudes of the teachers taking part in the testing of this SISU material. Data were collected three times by questionnaire via mail.

Approximately three quarters of the teachers regarded the material to be self-instructing and self-correcting. The material was judged to carry out well the curriculum's intentions regarding pupil-motivation, pupil-activity and individualization. The teacher felt, however, that with this material their work load increased both before and after the teaching situation. Most of the teachers felt that the SISU material faciliated their evaluation of pupils' progress. Difficulties fitting the SISU material into the regular teaching material were experienced by about one fourth of the teachers.

Date: January 1973	**Pages:** 100	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Trebetygsarbete ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

308

Author, Inst.

Jansson, Gunnar.
Department of Psychology, University of Uppsala and Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala.

Title:

Linear and areal symbols for tactile maps.

Linje- och ytsymboler för taktila kartor

Reference:

Rapport nr 44, 1973. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:
Pedagogiska undersökningar beträffande de synskadades studiesituation, PUSS.

Key words:

Visually handicapped, tactual perception, map.

Abstract:

The background of the present study was the need of easily identifiable symbols on tactils maps used in the teaching of geography to visually impaired students. The aim was among earlier used and/or experimentally studied symbols to find the combination of five linear symbols and the combination of five areal symbols that gives most correct identifications of the symbols. On the basis of earlier experimental results and practical experience ten linear symbols and eight areal symbols were selected for an experimental study. In an experiment with linear symbols 21 visually handicapped subjects were given the task of identifying each of the lines among the whole group of ten lines. In two other experiments different combinations of five areal symbols were studied. In the first 60 university students with normal vision took part, in the second one 30 subjects with normal vison and 30 visually handicapped students at a special school for the blind. On the basis of the experimental results combinations of five linear symbols and of five areal symbols could be recommended. It was stressed, however, that the linear symbols and the areal symbols had been studied separately and that their functioning together remains to be studied.

Date: 1974-09-01	**Pages:** 27	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L 3:1, National Board of Education

309

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Löthman, Margaretha.

Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala.

Title:

Braille Reading - a review of research and description of a devise for analysing the Braille reading process.

Punktskriftsläsning. Forskningsöversikt samt beskrivning av mätapparatur för analys av läsprocessen

Reference:

Rapport nr 42, 1973. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:

Pedagogiska undersökningar betr de synskadades studiesituation, PUSS.

Key words:

Blind, finger reading, research result, measurement technique.

Abstract:

The report accounts for part of the investigation analysing Braille as learning medium. The aim of this report is to give a review of earlier investigations and experiments concentrated on problems in connection with Braille reading. The research review is confined to the investigations in which factors that are possible to measure directly in the actual reading process are studied, i.e. reading speed, reading behaviour, reading methodology etc. Research concerning individual variables as for instance intelligence, tactile ability has not been treated in this review.

In the report is further included a general as well as a technical description of the special apparatus produced on behalf of the project to make possible a more thorough analysis of the reading process under as realistic conditions as possible.

Further, examples of questions and problems that we intend to investigate with this special measuring method are treated.

Besides research review and description af apparatus a discription of Braille is given as well as a short comparison between visual and tactile reading. Some problems concerning the definition of the concept 'blind' in research connection are also treated.

Date:	Pages:			
1974-09-01	43	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L 3:1, National Board of Education.

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Marmolin, Hans, Nilsson, Lars-Göran.
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala.

Title:
The Optacon aid. An evaluation.
Läshjälpmedlet Optacon. En utvärdering av utbildningsmetodik och användbarhet

Reference:
Rapport nr 43, 1973. Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:
Pedagogiska undersökningar betr de synskadades studiesituation, PUSS.

Key words:
Blind, reading machine, training method.

Abstract:

The purpose of this investigation has been to evaluate the Optacon reading aid, its practical use and the effectivity of the training methods used.
Repeated tests of the reading achievement in various situations during and after the optacon course indicated that:

1. practically all blind subjects can learn to identify printed letters and words with the Optacon
2. the interindividual differences in reading skill are very great
3. the practical usefulness of the Optacon is limited to certain individuals and certain situation and
4. the Optacon training methods can be made more effective.

The results of earlier investigations supported these conclusions which, must be considered as preliminary, as relatively few individuals have received instruction and only few have had access to an Optacon for a longer period of time.

Further investigations should focus on developing more effective instruction and training methods.

Date: 1974-09-01	**Pages:** 28	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L 3:1, National Board of Education.

311 **ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH**

Author, Inst.

Witting, Maja.
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala

Title:

The Teaching of Reading in Schools for the Mentally Retarded. Part III.

Lästräning i särskolan. Delrapport III.

Reference:

Rapport nr 49, 1974, Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:

Lästräning i särskolan

Key words:

Mentally handicapped. Special education. Reading. Training method.

Abstract:

Research on two methods of teaching reading and a technique for individualized training is reported on. This research was summarized in part in two previous reports. The characteristics of the methods are described as well as qualitative and quantitative differences in the results obtained and teacher evaluations of the methods and the technique.
One method is representative of traditional ways of teaching reading, while the other, called the "psycholinguistic" method, differs in a number of important respects from traditional teaching.
Students instructed by the psycholinguistic method obtained better results, both quantitatively and qualitatively.
The quantitative evaluation took into account how much of what was presented to them the students had mastered and the total amount they had learned.
The qualitative evaluation was effected by analyzing the errors made in relation to what it means to be able to read and the effects of the two methods which can be attributed to the different training procedures used.
The technique for individualization had no apparent effect, which may be explained by the fact that there was very little such training.
For the most part, teachers were positive toward the methods and the technique for individualization.

Date: 1974-09-11	**Pages:** 75	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L 3, The National Board of Education

Author, Inst.
Zachrisson, Bror, Smedshammar, Hans.
Department of Educational Research, School of Education, Uppsala.

Title:
Typography for visually handicapped. Review of research and bibliography.
Typografi för synsvaga. - Översikt och bibliografi.

Reference:
Rapport nr 39, 1973, Pedagogiska inst, Lärarhögskolan i Uppsala

Title of project:
Pedagogiska undersökningar betr de synskadades studiesituation, PUSS.

Key words: visually handicapped, readability, reading speed, research results, measurement technique.

Abstract:

This report is intended to give a survey of earlier research in legibility regarding persons with as well normal as partial sight. It treats the historical development from the 1870'ies, when systematic research in the field was started, and on to the present time. After that a description is given of the methods, used to measure legibility for different texts, and those results, which are now considered reliable, are presented. Then, a summary of earlier research and results regarding typography for partially sighted follows, and the need of a careful categorization of partially sighted is stressed. Finally, the research projects, of which this forms a part within PUSS, are described.

Date: 1974-09-01	**Pages:** 24	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: Bureau L 3:1, National Board of Education.

TEACHER EDUCATION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Björklund, Leni, Håkanson, Bo & Linné, Agneta
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title:
"...Det måste komma till åtskilligt efter examen för den fullständiga ekiperingen..." Del 1-3. Skolledarnas syn på lärarutbildningen.
"... A great deal has to be added after qualification to produce the complete teacher..." Part 1-3. Teacher training as viewed by principals and directors of studies.

Reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, Stockholm 1973, rapport nr 82,83, 100.

Title of project:
Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen.
Qualitative evaluation of teacher training.

Key words:
Teacher education, evaluation, follow-up study.

Abstract:

These reports are based on intensive interviews with administrative personell involved in the education of class- and subject-teachers at all teachers' colleges and schools of education in Sweden. The number of respondents are 35. Complete transcripts of the interviews are published in two reports (nos.82 and 83). One report (no 100) is composed of summaries of the interviews.

Most of the respondents interviewed underline the great organizational difficulties surrounding collaboration between the different parts of training. Some respondents are apprehensive of an increasingly centralized direction of schools of education. Certain teacher-trainer categories have had insufficient elementary school experience, and the majority of respondents consider this a patent disadvantage. Reference is made to inadequate tutor training and the difficulty of recruiting tutors. Many respondents observe that trainees have insufficient knowledge of English and mathematics. The trainees' genuine opportunities of joint influence is regarded as limited. Schools of education appear to lack the facilities to produce the openness to change required by the curriculum.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
March 1973 March 1973	No82:474 No 83:393	☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
December1973	No 100:100	☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen. National Board of Education.

314

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

BREDÄNGE, Gunlög - TINGSELL, Jan-Gunnar

Title:

Transfer and adaptation to Swedish teacher training of minicourse 1: Effective questioning

Reference:

Uppsats nr 25. Juni 1974. Pedagogiska institutionen. Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg

Title of project:

CERI: International transfer of minicourses

Key words:

Minicourse, Microteaching, Effective questioning, Preservice teacher training

Abstract:

The minicourse, which has been adapted to and tested for Swedish teacher training, is a method for skill training. It aims at stimulating student participation, making the students verbally active, having them use higher cognitive processes and reduce the amount of teacher talk in favour of student participation.

The testing of the minicourse took place with 32 student teachers on their practice term teaching grades 1-6. A control group of 10 student teachers was included. The following hypotheses were set forth:

a) The minicourse skills will be used to a greater extent after the course
b) There will be no difference on the whole between pre- and postrecordings in the control group
c) There will be no difference on the whole between student teachers in grades 1-3 and in grades 4-6 in mastering the minicourse skills

Hypotheses b) and c) were confirmed. As for a) there was an obvious change in more than half of the minicourse skills, while the rest of the skills showed tendencies in expected direction. A questionnaire which was answered by the student teachers on completing the course, showed that the minicourse as a contribution to teacher education has met with an extraordinarily positive response

Date: 24.9.1974	Pages: 83 + append.	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Erasmie, Thord & Marklund Sixten
Linköping School of Education, Department of Educational Research

Title:

ÄMNESLÄRARUTBILDNINGEN. Naturvetenskapliga ämnen. Utvärdering - Diskussion.
(THE TRAINING OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SWEDEN. Teachers of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. An Evaluation and a Discussion), 1974.
Final report No 1. Summary in English.
ISBN 91-7342-001-8

Reference:

Title of project:

KUL-Ä-projektet (Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen, ämneslärarlinjen)
The KUL-Ä-project (Qualitative Evaluation of the Training of Secondary School Teachers)

Key words:

Teacher Education, Evaluation Methods, Measurement Instruments, Teacher Programs

Abstract:

The KUL-Ä project (Qualitative Evaluation of the Training of Secondary School Teachers) at the Linköping School of Education, Sweden, studied the one-year training at the colleges of education of secondary school teachers coming from the university with an academic degree. The present report deals with teacher trainees of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology who were trained in 1971-72. The study focused on three aspects of the training programme: Educational Psychology, Methodology and practice teaching. The results on various tests and questionnaires are presented and discussed. The report ends with a number of recommendations.

Date: June 1974	**Pages:** 280	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Board of Education, Sweden

316

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Fritzell, Ch.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Lärarens befattningsfunktioner: Nivåanalys av skolledares och lärarutbildares värderingar. /The occupational functions of teacher: Analysis of evaluations by school teachers and teacher-trainers./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 229, 1974.

Title of project:

Pedagogiken i lärarutbildningen (PIL). /Education in teacher training based on job analysis of teachers./

Key words:

Teacher education, job analysis, occupational research, questionnaire data.

Abstract:

The report present questionnaire data on evaluations made by school principals and teacher trainers of a number of variables that together are assumed to give, on an overall level, a complete picture of relevant, expected behaviors for class teachers and subject teachers. The variables are evaluated from different aspects. These aspects refer to meaningfulness now and in the future, the adjustment of present teacher training to the variables and how an optimal adaptation of the teaching job to the goals of the school can be brought about. The dependent experimental variables used have mainly been five different summation variables, which have been called job functions for teachers. Of these, the one considered most important for both the present situation and in a future perspective is the function dealing with the teacher's tasks in connection with the social-emotional development of the students. Teacher training is considered to fulfil primarily the functions involving the cognitive development of the students and questions of methods and materials. The training is considered most inadequate with regard to the cooperation function. The function dealing with developmental aspects is found relatively unimportant but comparatively well-provided for in the teacher training.

Date: February 1974	**Pages:** 140	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Author, Inst.
Håkanson, Bo, Jiveskog, Lars-Olof & Wikander, Karl-Gerhard
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title:
Problem i klasslärarutbildningen. En kvalitativ studie vid två lärarhögskolor.
Problems in the training of class teachers. A qualitative study at two teacher training colleges.

Reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, Stockholm 1973, Fakta och debatt nr 3.

Title of project:
Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen, klasslärarlinjerna (KUL-K)
Qualitative evalution of teacher training, class teacher lines

Key words:
Teacher education, evaluation, follow-up study.

Abstract:
This report is based on interviews with 93 class teacher trainees and 31 class teacher trainers at two teacher training colleges. On the basis of material collected previously in the course of the KUL-K project, an attempt is made to penetrate central problem areas of class teacher training. Important findings presented in this report include the following:
Trainees criticize the content of subject studies - they would like more school level adjustment. A relatively large number of teacher trainees are unduly preoccupied with the direct usefulness of their subject studies. Trainees experience the different parts of their training as separate entities, hardly as integral units. Some teacher trainers query the need for training to be experienced as an integral whole by the trainees. Teacher trainers find that collaboration presents a variety of problems. As a rule trainees feel that they have no real opportunities of influencing the form and content of their training.

Date: October 1973	**Pages:** 41	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☒ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen. National Board of Education

318

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Håkanson, Bo & Wikander, Karl-Gerhard
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title:
Praktikterminen i klasslärarutbildningen. En enkätstudie.
The teaching practice term in the training of class teachers.
A questionnaire study.

Reference:
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, Stockholm 1973, rapport nr 97.

Title of project:
Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen, klasslärarlinjerna (KUL-K)
Qualitative evaluation of teacher training, class teacher lines

Key words:
Teacher education, evaluation, follow-up study.

Abstract:

This report is based on a questionnaire administered to a cohort of class teacher candidates at all teacher training colleges and schools of education in Sweden. The cohort is followed through their whole teacher training by the project. This questionnaire was answered by 3 165 candidates at the end of their teaching practice term.
The teaching practice term is rated by the majority of trainees as the most important part of their training. Despite the generally positive assessments made by trainees of their term's teaching practice, various points of criticism can be discerned, including the following.
Many trainees find their instruction at the school of education unduly theoretical. The lecturers' visits are too brief and far too infrequent.
A relatively large number of trainees have only sporadic contact with their tutors. In many cases there has been little collaboration with other persons besides fellow trainees.

Date: November 1973	**Pages:** 98	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Skolöverstyrelsen. National Board of Education.

Author, Inst.

Idman, P.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Equality and democracy: Studies of teacher training.

Reference:

Studia psychologica et paedagogica, No. 23. Lund: Gleerup, 1974.

Title of project:

Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier.
/Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:

Democracy, democratic value, social interaction, teacher education

Abstract:

In this book a series of studies within the teacher training sector of the project "Student democracy" are summarized in English. After a presentation of equality and democracy as educational goals according to text analyses of the daily press and the student press (a study carried out within another project), the major sections dealing with studies from the "Student democracy project" have the following titles: (a) An emotive and descriptive meaning of the concept of school democracy; (b) Cooperation in teacher training: Some studies of opinion; (c) The development of attitudes concerning teacher training during the first term; and (d) Relations between attitudes towards school democracy and some personality characteristics. (Cf. abstracts of Educ. psychol. Interactions, No. 44, and Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, No. 235.)

Date: 1974	Pages: 91	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

320 ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.
Idman, P.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:
Student democracy in teacher training: Opinions, individual correlates and innovation studies

Reference:
Educ. psychol. Interactions (Malmö: School of Education), No. 44, 1973

Title of project:
Studerandedemokrati - medplanering på olika utbildningsstadier.
/Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels./

Key words:
Democracy, democratic value, social interaction, teacher education

Abstract:

As part or the project "Student democracy - co-planning at different educational levels", conducted at the Malmö School of Education, a series of studies have been carried out within teacher training. Some of the purposes have been (a) to map attitudes and opinions related to existing and desired forms for student teachers' participation and co-influence in decisions within the schools of education; (b) to study relations between attitudes and opinions on the one hand and certain background and individual variables on the other; (c) to investigate features in the process of innovation when new forms for co-planning are introduced. The present report gives a condensed survey of these studies.
An extensive questionnaire study of teachers and teacher students at schools of education was carried out in 1969. It showed that the close relations functioned well, but that the student teachers felt that their opportunities for influencing decision were unsatisfactory. Studies with comprehensive test batteries showed that attitudes towards school democracy are integrated in a wider complex of attitudes and behavioral tendencies; this may mean that they are not easy to influence. In 1972 general experiments with new forms for cooperation started: the project followed these innovations during the initial period. Several of the results were positive, but the training aspect was still not felt to be satisfactory: individual student teachers were engaged too little in the democratic process. Continued experiments with better specification of goals, more radical changes and successive evaluation studies are recommended.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
December 1973	23	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

LINDBLAD Torsten

Department of Educational Research
Gothenburg School of Education

Title:

Experiments with Nationwide Final Tests in English in the Training of Elementary School Teachers - A preliminary Report
(Swedish Title: Försök med centrala slutprov i engelska i klasslärarutbildningen - en preliminär redovisning)

Reference:

Uppsats nr 23, april 1974. The report can be ordered free from Pedagogiska institutionen, Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg, Övre Husargatan 34, 413 14 Göteborg (after December 1, 1974: Lärarhögskolan i Mölndal, Fack, 431 20 MÖLNDAL)

Title of project:

GUME/Tests (GUME/Prov) Göteborg, Undervisningsmetoder i engelska, delprojektet för provkonstruktion och utvärdering

Key words:

foreign language testing, English as a foreign language, teacher training, training of foreign language teachers, achievement tests

Abstract:

English is a compulsory subject in Swedish schools in grades 3-9. In grades 1-6 there is a "class teacher" system: "lower level" teachers in grades 1-3 and "intermediate level" teachers in grades 4-6 teach all subjects including English. These teachers are trained at teachers colleges and a passing grade in English is a requirement for certification.

In the last few years the educational background of the teacher trainees has been very varied. Many have failed in English and have had to leave college without a certificate.

The present study summarizes the results on the diagnostic tests given to the students on entering the college and on the final test given in December, 1973. The total student population taking the final test consisted of 1206 students from all 15 colleges in Sweden.

The results show a high correlation between school background and final test results and between grades and final test results. There is also a high correlation between the diagnostic tests and the final test.

The report ends with a number of recommendations. The most important one is that entrance requirements should include a certain minimum level for grades in English. It is also suggested that the experiments with diagnostic and final tests be continued at least for another year.

Date: April 1974	**Pages:** 37	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ project report

Research supported by:

National Board of Education (Skolöverstyrelsen)

322

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Linné, Agneta & Roström, Björn
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title:

Klasslärarkandidaten vid början av sin utbildning. En enkätstudie.
The trainee class teacher at the beginning of his training. A questionnaire study.

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, Stockholm 1973, rapport nr 107.

Title of project:

Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen, klasslärarlinjerna (KUL-K)
Qualitative evaluation of teacher training, class teacher lines

Key words:

Teacher education, evaluation, follow-up study.

Abstract:

This report presents responses to a questionnaire administered to a cohort of class teacher-candidates at the beginning of their education. The questionnaire was answered by 3 343 first-term candidates registered at all of the teachers´colleges or schools of education in Sweden. The questionnaire was designed to gather information about the social and educational backgrounds of the candidates. The motive for choice of education, degree of conviction behind the choie of education and occupation, as well as knowledge and expectations about teacher education are examined.
About 2/3 of the candidates come from homes where both parents have had only a compulsory education (folkskola). There are large regional differences in social group distribution between the different educational institutions.
The dominant reason for wishing to be a teacher was "interest for work among children and youth". Thereafter interests in instructional work were the most common, followed by the vacation and working-hours of the profession.
A little more than 1/3 of the candidates indicated that their choice to take part in teacher education was founded on a firm conviction that they wished to be teachers. About another 1/3 indicated that they had difficulty in imagining another profession other than teaching for themselves.
High expectations regarding practice-teaching are apparent in many of the responses.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 134	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen. National Board of Education

Author, Inst.

Linné, Agneta & Unnebäck, Bernt
Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm

Title:

Vem blir klasslärare och vad vill lärarkandidaten ha i sin utbildning?
Which persons become class teachers and what does the trainee teacher want his training to include?

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, lärarhögskolan i Stockholm, Stockholm 1973, rapport nr 81.

Title of project:

Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen, klasslärarlinjerna (KUL-K)
Qualitative evaluation of teacher training, class teacher lines

Key words:

Teacher education, evaluation, follow-up study.

Abstract:

This report is based on a questionnaire administered to a cohort of class teacher candidates at all teacher training colleges and schools of education in Sweden. The questionnaire was answered by 3 343 first term candidates. The cohort of candidates is later followed through their whole teacher training by the project.
This report deals with aspects of recruitment for class teacher training and also with the trainees' evaluation of certain goals of teacher training.
Findings include the following:
Almost half the trainees come from social class II, over 30 per cent from social class III and about 20 per cent from social class I. Out of twelve given objectives of training, priority is given to " insight in the ways in which children and young persons think and resct", "practical experience of actual teaching" and "a detailed knowledge of general teaching method". There is a difference between the lower level and middle level lines in that trainees in the L line tend to emphasize factors directly related to children and school, while trainees in the M line tend more to emphasize critical thinking, social issues and interest in continued studies. This applies to both sexes.

Date: March 1973	**Pages:** 118	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Trebetygsuppsats

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen. National Board of Education

324

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Zachrisson, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Granskning och utvärdering av specialstudier utförda vid utbildning av lärare i vissa ämnen inom området industri och hantverk. /Examination and evaluation of student research essays in teacher training within the area of craft and industry./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 247, 1974

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Teacher training, vocational training, student research essays

Abstract:

This report contains results from an examination and evaluation of 457 essays written by teacher students within the area of craft and industry. The purpose of this investigation is twofold: (1) To identify essays of potential use for teacher training and vocational training; (2) To study correlations between essay proficiency and student background data. - An organization model and some advice to teachers and students on the subject are given at the end of the report.

Date: August 1974	**Pages:** 69	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☒ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

TEACHING AIDS AND TEACHING METHODS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bierschenk, B.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Perceptual, evaluative and behavioral changes through externally mediated self-confrontation

Reference:

Didakometry (Malmö: School of Education), No. 41, 1974

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Cybernetics, microsetting, audio-video lab. experiment, self-confrontation

Abstract:

This report describes the development and application of the idea of microteaching in research and education. It presents a cybernetic model for a systematic and controlled study of the way in which the individual makes use of different feedback devices for self-control and self-direction. The model is applied in an examination of a very comprehensive collection of research literature. The result of the investigation is studied with regard to its significance for a person's ability to make use of the self-information procured via techniques for externally mediated self-confrontation, such as CCTV/VR, in modifying his own behavior.
The main conclusions reached are (1) that externally mediated self-confrontation via CCTV/VR is a most important factor in connection with training programs and therapeutic treatment and (2) that microsetting models have been and still are without theoretical foundations which means among other things that despite extensive studies, it is still uncertain how much significance these models should be allotted.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
May 1974	58	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

326

Referat över forskningsrapport

Författare:
Egerbladh, Thor. Pedagogiska institutionen, Umeå universitet.

Rapporttitel:

Grupparbetsinskolning. Empiriska undersökningar och ett undervisningsteoretiskt bidrag. Doktorsavhandling, Umeå universitet.
Group-Work Training. Empirical Studies and a Contribution to a Theory of Instruction.

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter: Universitetet och Lärarhögskolan i Umeå
Finns det mål och medel för inskolning till grupparbete? Pedagogisk debatt Umeå, nr 7 1973 a.
Grupparbetsinskolning: Hur genomför man färdighetsträning och gruppcirkulation? Pedagogisk debatt Umeå, nr 8 1973 b.
Grupparbetsinskolning: Hur lär sig eleverna att redovisa sina kunskaper? Pedagogisk debatt Umeå, nr 9 1973 c.

Projekttitel:

Samverkan i klassrummet. Grupparbetsmetodik.

Nyckelord:
Cooperation, Groupwork, Theory of Instruction.

Referat (på engelska):
The purpose of this report was to study the results of a systematically carried out training to work in groups. Three pre-experiments were carried out in grade four in general subjects and Swedish integrated in these subjects. In the main experiment the independent variable consisted of a detailed training programme. This programme consisted of teaching methods for individual and cooperative skills. Eight (8) classes were used as experimental classes. Measurements were carried out in these classes before, in the middle of and after the training. The training went on for eight (8) weeks, and 12 lessons per week were used. Eight (8) classes were used as control classes. In these classes the teachers used their ordinary teaching methods. The dependent variables were measured by systematic observation, knowledge test and questionaires. In most cases data were analyzed in connection with high, middle and low achievers. The main results show that remarkable increases were received primarily as for the ability of the experimental pupils to distribute the work within the groups, to communicate within the groups and to report the results of the group work in front of the class. The attitudes of the pupils and the teachers were on the whole very positive. Negative results were received primarily as concerns goal-directed behaviour. In the last chapter a contribution to a theory of instruction for group work training is presented.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☒ **Sv.**	☒ **Slutrapp.**	☒ **Diss.**
1974-10-01	117 plus bil	☐ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

Skolöverstyrelsen

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Jan-Eric Gustafsson, Institute of Education, University of Göteborg

Title:

Implications of interactions for the experimental research on teaching methods.

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no. 38, June 1974

Title of project:

Modeller för hänsynstagande till individuella differenser (MID)
(Models for the adaptation to individual differences)

Key words:

Aptitude, Interaction, Research methodology, Teaching method, Treatment.

Abstract:

As an explanation to the inconsistent results from the experimental research on the effectiveness of teaching methods it is suggested that due consideration has not been paid to interaction between factors.

It is pointed out that undetected interactions between the treatment factor and factors varying within an experiment will most likely result in small mean differences between treatments and that interactions between the treatment factor and factors varying between experiments will lead to conflicting results between the studies.

In an analysis of some influential writings on the theory of experimentation in education it is shown that the current theory of experimentation is built on an assumption of additivity between the treatment factor and important groups of factors.

Finally some implications of the acknowledging of interactions for empirical research and reviews of research are taken up.

Date: June 1974	**Pages:** 15 p.	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☒ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

328

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Jan-Eric Gustafsson, Institute of Education, University of Göteborg

Title:

Interaktioner mellan individvariabler och listlängd vid glosinlärning (Interactions between aptitude and length of list in vocabulary learning)

Reference:

Rapport från Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet, nr. 116, maj 1974.

Title of project:

Modeller för hänsynstagande till individuella differenser (MID) (Models for the adaptation to individual differences)

Key words:

Aptitude, Individual differences, Interaction, Treatment, Vocabulary.

Abstract:

Two experiments are described with the aim to study interactions between aptitudes and the amount presented english words.

Three experimental treatments consisting of the presentation of 10,20 or 30 english glosses were studied.

In the first experiment a pretest of the same kind as the experimental tasks was first administered and used as an aptitude variable, in addition to som other variables measuring verbal ability.

The results indicated that pupils with high scores on the pretest got better results the more words that were presented, while pupils with scores on the pretest around the mean performed best when they were given 20 words. Similar interactions, even though weaker, were also found with the other verbal variables.

The second experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that the pretest had a part in the arisal of the interactions. The experiment was thus repeated with idential design except that the pretest was not administered.

No interaction was found in the second experiment. The results were interpreted to indicate that when there is no pretest the pupils have no possibility to judge the difficulty of the experimental task in relation to the own ability since the learning task is new to the pupils.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 27 p.	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Jan-Eric Gustafsson, Institute of Education, University of Göteborg

Title:

Verbal versus figural in aptitude-treatment interactions. Review of the literature and an empirical study.

Reference:

Report from the Institute of Education, University of Göteborg, no. 36, March 1974.

Title of project:

Modeller för hänsynstagande till individuella differenser (MID)
(Models for the adaptation to individual differences)

Key words:

Aptitude, Individual differences, Interaction, Teaching method, Treatment.

Abstract:

The report deals with interactions between verbal and figural treatments and the corresponding abilities. It contains two parts. In part one the literature is reviewed and in part two an empirical study is reported.

In the review of the literature some fifteen studies are discussed in detail, and attempts are made to explain the inconsistent results of the studies.

In the empirical study two texts, one illustrated and one not illustrated, are compared.

As subjects 14 7th grade classes are used with random assignment to treatments within classes. The aptitude variables used in the study are measures of verbal, spatial and reasoning ability.

No significant main effect is found for treatment. However, significant interactions are found between aptitude and treatment. The verbal and the reasoning tests predict achievement better in the material without illustrations, while the spatial test predicts achievement better in the illustrated material. The interactions are interpreted in terms of preferences for different kinds of processing for pupils with different abilities.

Date: March 1974	**Pages:** 133 p.	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen (National Board of Education)

5

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Johansson, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Pedagogiken i lärarutbildningen: En förteckning över undervisningsfilmer. /Education programs for teacher training: An inventory of instructional films./

Reference:

Pedagogisk Dokumentation (Malmö: School of Education), No. 17, 1973

Title of project:

Pedagogiken i lärarutbildningen (PIL). /Education in teacher training based on job analysis of teachers./

Key words:

Teacher education, educational film, inventory

Abstract:

In connection with the research project "Education in teacher training based on job analysis of teachers", at the Malmö School of Education, lists of instructional films - potentially useful for those involved in teacher education, especially within the subject of education - are presented. The purpose of these lists in twofold: (1) To facilitate the consumers' choice of instructional films; (2) To aid decision-makers in assessing the need for production of new films.

Date: May 1973	**Pages:** 350	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Sverker Lindblad
Institute for Educational Research, Göteborg University

Title:

SIMULATION AND GUIDANCE:
Teaching Career Decision-Making Skills in the Swedish Compulsory School

Reference:

Simulation & Games Volume IV number 4, Beverly Hills Calif. 1973
pp 429-440

Title of project:

Project Media - Method

Key words:

Simulation, Game, Decision-making, Instruction.

Abstract:

The study showed that planned teaching with simulation resulted in good learning outcomes compared to more conventional teaching.This must be seen as a result of the total teaching process and not by the simulation per se, according to the following sequence:

Preparation - Simulation - Discussion

These three parts are structural interdependent on each other in this specific case, based on instructional planning.The superior results of teaching by simulation might partly be explained by this constructive work.

The experiences from simulation-work seems to transfer to actions in real situations.Pupils having had teaching with simulation discussed their career-line decisions with more persons than pupils from conventional teaching as a follow-up questionnaire showed.

Although one notes these differences in outcomes,this is not enough to explain why they occur.Here is a demand of theoretical work.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

332

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Naeslund, Jon
Pedagogiska institutionen, Lärarhögskolan, S-10026 STOCKHOLM. Sweden

Title:

INTERN TV SOM UTBILDNINGSHJÄLPMEDEL
Allmänna synpunkter och några erfarenheter från lärarutbildningen
(CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION AS AN EDUCATIONAL AID)

Reference:

Skolöverstyrelsens rapportserie Utbildningsforskning 7, 1974.
Stockholm: Utbildningsförlaget.

Title of project:

Intern TV i lärarutbildningen (ITV-LHS)

Key words:

Teacher education - Closed Circuit Television - Technical Aids

Abstract: This report summarizes the results of a little more than five years of research and developmental work with CCTV. The purpose of this work has been to develop an instructional aid which could help bring about better integration between theory and practice during teacher training.

The report is introduced by a short description of the techniques behind closed circuit TV and some general points of view about the ways in which CCTV can be used in the educational sector.

Most of the report is devoted to the use of CCTV in teacher training, and this section is introduced with some theoretical considerations concerning how CCTV should be used for this purpose. The results and comments of various State Commissions and National Education Plans are referred to. A good deal of space is devoted to presenting the results from the experimental activities in this area carried out at the School of Education, Stockholm. CCTV has been used there primarily to concretize instruction in pedagogics and methods, as well as to prepare for or to replace direct auscultations. One section deals with microteaching in teacher training and another is concerned with how CCTV can be used as a research instrument, for example in connection with subjective judgements.

The report concludes with some experiences relating how CCTV has functioned within the daily work of a school of education.

Date: 1973-08-30	**Pages:** 100 s	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Skolöverstyrelsen   109 000 kr

Author, Inst.

Rydell, Eva   Winsnes, Laila
Istitute of Education, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Title:

Pedagogiska roller i undervisningsprocessen. En studie av klassrumsundervisning.

Pedagogical roles in the teachingprocess. A study of classroomteaching.

Reference:

Institute of Education, University of Göteborg. Göteborg 1973
Psychologist exam thesis from the Institute of Education. University of Göteborg nr 37

Title of project:

Key words:

Classroom study, Roles (pedagogical), Teaching process

Abstract:

Previous research has shown the frequency of one type of pedagogical role in the teaching process. The aim of this study was to investigate whether other types of pedagogical roles could be found which were caused by the control and limitation of frames of reference inherent in the teaching process. It was also intended, if such roles occurred to investigate the function they had and what charactezed the occupants of the roles.

The investigation is based om data in the form of tape recorded and observed maths lessons. The pupils behaviour is analysed with regard to their verbal activity, pattern of communication, and parts of the teachining process they participated in .

Spearman´s rank correlation, chi ^{2}, and sign test is used in the statistical analysis.

The result shows the occurrencs of one type of pedagogical role, a quantitative one. The pupils differed in their verbal activity during the teaching process. The various quantitative role groups did not show any significant differences in the variables sex, intelligence and social group. Those pupils who showed least verbal activity were found to get more individual help from the teacher than those more verbally active.
No uniform qualitative roles crystallised.

Date: November 1973	**Pages:** 46	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Psychological exam... the thesis

Research supported by:

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 334

Author, Inst.

Sten Andersson, Sociologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Title:

Orgasmens sociologi - Om Sigmund Freud och Wilhelm Reich

The sociology of orgasm - Sigmund Freud and Wilhelm Reich

Reference:

Report from the department of sociology, University of Gothenburg,
no 33, May 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Sexuality. Psychoanalysis. Interactionism.

Abstract:

This essay is a presentation of a central theme in the psychoanalytical movement - the relation between sexuality and culture (instinct and reason; man and society) - and a comparison between two important figures in this tradition: Sigmund Freud and Wilhelm Reich. They both view sexuality as a crucial element in social life, but for Freud sexuality has to be radically suppressed and controlled by reason, whereas Reich regards the full unfolding of sexuality as promoting culture and social action.

The author has interpreted the Freudian psychoanalysis as, primarily, a theory of mystification. But, by a close examination of one of Freud's case studies (Analysis of a Phobia in a Five-Year-Old Boy, 1909), the author also criticizes the analysis and suggests another theoretical interpretation - that of interactionism.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 53	☒ **Swedish**	☒ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

335

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Anne-Marie Ebenfelt - Gerty Fredriksson
Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs universitet

Title:

Suggestionsbehandling av koncentrationsstörda barn
Suggestive therapy in children with concentration disorders

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet 1973

Title of project:

Key words:

Hypnosis, Suggestibility, Concentration disorders

Abstract: The effect of suggestive therapy in children with concentration disorders has been investigated.

The theoretical introduction gives

1. a survey of different forms of attention disorders and methods of measuring them,
2. the method of treatment a theoretical frame of reference,
3. special views regarding suggestive therapy in children.

In the field experiment tape-recorded texts were used, edited by Thorén and available at Skandinaviska testförlaget, Stockholm.
The effect of the treatment has been measured by means of a battery of concentration and personality tests. The classroom behavior has also been measured by systematic observations and parents and teachers have been interviewed. The results show that the treatment did not have the intended effect regarding the children's ability to concentrate. The children's behavior has, however, to some degree changed in a positive way. There has thus been an increase in the self-esteem, openess and confidence in the invironment of the experimental group as well as a decrease in emotional tension. The treatment has also had positive effects with regard to psychosomatic and psychomotoric symtoms like sleep disturbances, stomach disorders and tics.
The conclusion is that concentration disorders should probably be treated with another method than the one applied in this investigation. The latest findings in the research of hypnosis support this view and recommend a method of hypnosis with suggestions of a more alert type.

Date: October 1973	**Pages:** 157	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☒ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:
Ograduerade forskare 1800:-

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Hultgren, Karin, & Wallmo, Gunilla
Inst. of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Problem kring övervakning på Skyddsvärnet
"Problems of the criminal probation system at Skyddsvärnet"

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet
IAN-rapport nr. 134. 1974.

Title of project:

Key words:

Abstract:

This essay is a systematization of daily experiences and attitudes around the problems of probation and criminal treatment at Skyddsvärnet, Stockholm.
By interviewing our companions we have structured certain problem-areas, which we have found interesting and we have also given certain directions for future research of the probation system.

Date: Oct. 25 1974	**Pages:** 35	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ Examination of psychology ....

Research supported by:

337

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst. Kristina Humble och Gitte Settergren Carlsson.
Justitiedepartementet. Psykologiska institutionen, Stockholms Universitet.

Title:

Unga lagöverträdare V. Personlighet och relationer i belysning av projektiva metoder.

Young offenders V. Personality and relations as revealed by projective techniques.

Reference:

Allmänna Förlaget. Stockholm 1974. SOU 1974:31.

Title of project:

1956 års klientelundersökning rörande ungdomsbrottslingar.

Key words:

Juvenile Delinquency. Psychoanalytic Ego-Psychology. Projective techniques. Rorschach.

Abstract: A psychological study of young first-time offenders in Stockholm which forms part of a larger sociological, psychiatric and psychological project. 192 offenders have been compared with 95 controls not known to the police. The controlgroup was matched in composition with regard to age, social class, area within the city and type of family (complete/broken). Personality assessment and diagnosis were based on two projective tests, the Rorschach and the AAT (Adolescent Apperception test) a variant of the TAT developed by the authors. Evaluation of the test records was done without knowledge of the boy's status as delinquent or control.
The theoretical frame of the study is psychoanalytic ego-psychology. The main hypotheses tested stated that criminal behaviour would be associated with impaired ego-functions and disturbances in relations to parents and peers. These hypotheses were confirmed comparing delinquents with non-delinquents and more serious delinquents with less serious ones.

Date: 6 maj 1974	**Pages:** 306	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Dokt..avh..........

Research supported by:

Justitiedepartementet.

Author, Inst.

Israelsson,Kristina/Nilsson,Karin

Psykologavdelningen
Ulleråkers sjukhus

750 17 UPPSALA

Title:

Vård vid specialsjukhus. En undersökning med criticl-incident metoden

/Care at special hospitals for mentally retarded. A study with the critical-incident method/

Reference:

Rapport från Psykologavdelningen, Ulleråkers sjukhus, Uppsala, 1974

Title of project:

Psykologiska undersökningar av mental retardation: Abilitetsstruktur och social anpassning (MR-projektet, L.Kebbon)

Key words:

mental retardation, hospital care, critical-incident method

Abstract:

Data was collected by means of individual interviews with the staff of two different wards. The task of the staff was to report events which they considered reflected good or bad care. The reported events were sorted into groups of similar events. A first sorting is based on the staff judgements of good and bad care. In a later part of the study the reported events have been compared with certain established goals or policies for care. They have then been sorted according to set categories which were extracted from these given policies.

Differences between the wards can be seen and this shows that the critical-incident method can be used to reveal differences in ways of working on a ward.

Date:	Pages:			
Sept 1974	116	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☒ Psykologexamen...

Research supported by:

Riksbanksfonden, Statens Råd för Samhällsforskning

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Lennart Rudhe and Lenah Ekecrantz
The Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

TRANSITIONAL PHENOMENA: THE TYPICAL PHENOMENON AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica fasc. 3 or 4 Art. 151, 1974

Reference:

Title of project:

Key words:

Transitional phenomena - basic characteristics - genetic conditions - separation anxiety - strong emotional dependency - close parental contact.

Abstract:

The emotional dependency on special objects displayed by children, especially at bedtime, anxiety, etc., has been termed "transitional phenomena" (tr-ph) within psychoanalytic literature. Also certain behaviors like hummings and rockings are designated "transitional phenomena". The basic characteristics of the phenomenon have here been investigated. Special attention has been given to tr-ph as a possible defence against separation anxiety.

Seventy-seven mothers were interviewed about their children who at the time of investigation were 6 years of age. Most typically, the children used sounds, movements and pieces of cloth, beginning already during the first year of life and also continuing for several years. The strong emotional dependency appeared i.a. in the fact that tr-ph became more important than the mother, expecially at bedtime.

We found that great possibilities for close physical contact with the mother promoted the development of tr-ph, therefore considering a simple model of substitution to be unapplicable.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The University of Stockholm

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

340

Author, Inst.

Sandberg, L. Owe * Pedagogiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet

Title:

Beteendeterapi och kriminalitet - en litteraturöversikt

Behavior Therapy and criminality - an overview (research summary)

Reference:

Title of project:

Behavior Therapy in the treatment of offenders

Key words:

Behavior Therapy, Crime(criminality)/ Psychoterapy(Treatment Research)
/ Delinquency

Abstract:

Behavior Therapy and Criminality - a literary overview.

This report includes a research summary about Behavior Therapy and criminality, various techniques applied in the field, results from different treatment research etc.

The evaluation of current research shows positive results in relation to those meaningful criteria one can have about treatment of criminal behavior. With this overview as a background this report suggest a concrete treatment research program for the offenders and their environment in Sweden with application of the principles of behavior modification and behavior therapy in its broad-spectrum sense.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
1973-06-30	133	☐ English	☒ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☒ Psykologexamensuppsats (Psychologist Ex.)

Research supported by:

341

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Tomas Videgård
Institute of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Psykoanalytisk objektrelationsteori i belysning av ett filmexperiment

Psychoanalytical Objects-Relations Theory in the light of a film-experiment

Reference:

Pedagogiska institutionen vid Stockholms universitet
Stockholm
1973
BIG Gruppen för behandlings- och institutionsforskning
RAPPORT NR 11

Title of project:

Key words:

Psychoanalytic Theory. Object Relations Theory. Projective Techniques. Film strip.

Abstract:

In what way does your personality influence the first impression of another man?

30 students were individually shown a two minutes film and interviewed about their impressions of the man that appeared on the screen. The subjects were of very different opinions, and it is clear that a film of this type might be used as a projective test. E.g. one subject that later went through a psychotic episode, thought that the man was cross-examined and near brake-down. In contrast another subject found him to be a brilliant professor, lecturing to his students. The differences are interpreted in terms of the Object-Relations Theory. Among nine typical cases, three interviews are reproduced in unabridged form, together with thorough interpretations. Three main response-categories could be discerned: 1.Normal: sensitive to the real personality of the man. 2. Neurotic: putting him into all sorts of wish-fulfilling fantasies. 3. Schizoid: withdrawal of all personal feelings for the man.

To make it possible for non-informed readers to follow the discussion, the Object-Relations Theory is presented extensively for the first time in Swedish and can be read separately. There is also a discussion of the meta-scientific status of this theory, which is seen to be a consequent human-studies-type of theory, in contrast to the natural science ideal of psychoanalytical ego-psychology.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
june 1973	86	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ Psychologist diss.

Research supported by:

MISCELLANEOUS

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

342

Author, Inst.

Pia Björklid-Chu
Ped inst School of Education, Stockholm

Title:

Kartläggning av barns aktiviteter inom två moderna bostadsområden
(Charting Children's Activities in Two Modern Housing Areas)

Reference:

Björklid-Chu, P. 1972. Kartläggning av barns aktiviteter inom ett modernt bostadsområde. En delstudie. (Ped inst. Lärarhögskolan i Stockholm).

Björklid-Chu, P. 1973. A Survey of Children's Activities in two Modern Housing Areas in Sweden. In: Newsletter. Vol V p. 3-6.
International Playground Association

Title of project:

Charting Children's Activities in Two Modern Housing Areas

Key words:

Play, playground, outdoor activities

Abstract:

The aim of this investigation is to survey how and to what degree children living in two modern areas utilize the space avaible for play. The outdoor play of children has been surveyed through observations during one year. Altogether about 30 000 individual registrations were mad during approximately 1 000 observations. Besides all parents in the two housing areas were provided with a questionnaire, provided supplemental information. In this investigation some aspects of the outdoor environment have been mentioned which might be improved at the planning stage. Below we are giving a somewhat generalizing statement of these facts.

- Construct playgrounds with playleaders within the dwelling area
- Plan the playareas near the dwelling areas
- plan the entire free areas of the dwelling district for play instead of establiching afterwards by-and-by areas prohibited to the children
- Preserve the original terrain as far as possible instead of replacing it by newly planted vegetation. Design lawns capable of withstanding wear
- Facilitate opportunities for crearive activities
- Create playthings capable of complying with several simultaneous activities
- Create areas both for contact and solitude
- Create opportunities for grown-up activities

Create opportunities for all the year round activities

Date: Dec 1973	**Pages:** 132	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Statens råd för byggnadsforskning (The Swedish Council for Building Research) 176 000:-

343

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Ericsson, Carl-Gunnar. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychol.,
University of Göteborg

Title:

On the ecological approach in social science

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Report 1973, 3, No. 14.

Title of project:

Key words:

Psychological testing, measurement of change, generalizability

Abstract:

The ecological approach leads to basic consideration of epistemological principles and metatheoretical positions on changing units of analysis. The aggregation bias, the effects of grouping data instead of analysis of individual units, are discussed in bivariate models. Both theories on the micro- and macrolevels are needed, together with crosslevel theories. Fallacies in interpreting findings on different levels are discussed. Some suggestions for future ecological studies are given in a discussion of variables in ecological studies, those of input and output. A study of the effects of aggregation is outlined.

Date:	Pages:	☐ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
1973	36	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

344

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Monica Eriksson Institute of Education University of Göteborg

Title: Teoretiska perspektiv inom moralpsykologin. Moralpedagogikens utgångspunkter.

Theoretical Perspectives in Moral Psychology. The Foundations of Moral Education.

Reference:

Title of project:

Key words: Morality; Education,Moral ; Development,Moral ; Moral psychology,theories in.

Abstract:

A presentation and critical analysis of the dominating theoretical perspectives in moral psychology, i.e. psychoanalytic theory (primarily represented by Freud), theories with primary background in learning theory and, lastly, cognitive developmental theories (represented by Piaget and Kohlberg). In this connection an attempt has been made to determine the special kind of contribution made by each to moral psychology.Also to serve as a background to the abovementioned analysis is included a discussion, to a large extent based on the results of analytical investigations, of some main problems concerning the creation of sound theoretical foundations for studies in moral psychology. Among the points made in the critical analysis of the abovementioned perspectives are: Insufficient attention has been payed to the problem of delimination of data, resulting in serious deficiencies. (Here an attempt has also been made to determine both the normatively-ethical ideas which have been connected with the different perspectives and the kind of influence which those ideas have had on the empirical research.); Data to be mapped and explained have been pictured in an extremely simplified form; The importance of considering the reasons behind the individual's actions and judgments hasn't been recognized or, alternatively, owing to the use of deficient conceptual frameworks, the reasons have been inadequately categorized. In the last chapter is then outlined the background to and the design of an empirical investigation and also its connection with a certain ideal of moral education.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 228 (excl. intr.+bibl.)	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☐ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☒ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by: Kungl. Skolöverstyrelsen

345

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Gran, Bertil
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Öppna skolor i Sverige: En lägesrapport. /Open plan schools in Sweden: The present state of development./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 234, 1974

Title of project:

MPU (Educational developmental work in the Malmö region.)

Key words:

Open plan schools, school construction, school environment

Abstract:

The report gives a description of the background and development of open plan schools in Sweden, particularly within the Malmö region and in Göteborg, with emphasis upon educational research problems.

Date: April 1974	Pages: 18	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

Referat över forskningsrapport 346

Författare:

Egil Johansson (ed), Roger S Schofield, Kenneth A Lockridge, Bill Widén, Sune Åkerman

Rapporttitel:

Literacy and Society in a Historical Perspective - A Conference Report.

Övriga bibliografiska uppgifter:

Umeå University, and Umeå School of Education
Educational Reports Umeå, no 2 1973

Projekttitel:

--

Nyckelord:

Literacy, Popular Education, Illiteracy

Referat (på engelska):

In order to bring representatives of current literacy-research of western societies together, a conference in Uppsala, in May 1972, was established by the departments of History and Education in Uppsala and the department of Education in Umeå.

Four of the papers, which were presented at the conference, have been gathered into the present volume and also a fifth paper is included written by professor Kenneth A Lockridge, Ann Arbor, USA. The purpose is to sum up and give information about the contents of the conference and simultaneously offer a contribution to the discussion of the problems and results of the literacy research in the current humanistic and sociological research situation.

Datum:	**Antal sid.:**	☐ **Sv.**	☐ **Slutrapp.**	☐ **Diss.**
1973	81	☒ **Eng.**	☐ **Delrapp.**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Anslagsgivare:

--

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Klingberg, Göte. Department of Educational Research, Gothenburg School of Education

Title:

Undervisningsmålen för ämnet engelska i Lgr 69. En måldokumentanalys/ An analysis of the objectives for the teaching of English in the Swedish Comprehensive School Authorized Curriculum of 1969/

Reference:

Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen vid Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg nr 54

Title of project:

Key words:

Curriculum research, Educational (instructional) objectives, Goal document analysis, Swedish Comprehensive School, Teaching of English as a foreign language

Abstract:

The analysis was carried out as a basis for a discussion of how the goal descriptions for the teaching of English in the Swedish Comprehensive School could be more clearly defined. The text of the authorized curriculum has been scrutinized in detail. All passages which contain explicit goal descriptions or which could be interpreted as containing implicit goal descriptions have been noted and objectives have been formulated from them. The objectives have been catalogued with the aid of a classification scheme. The generality level and the scope of the objects of behaviour in the objectives have been examined. A more readable presentation of the objectives de facto met with in the authorized curriculum has been attempted. Observations are further made of points, at which new objectives should perhaps be inserted, and of points, at which it would seem advisable to define the objectives more clearly. As far as possible, all objectives are expressed in the words of the authorized curriculum, and suggestions given only emanate from a logical analysis of the material derived from the curriculum itself. There are also some recommendations on the building up of a list of objectives.

A similar analysis of the objectives for the teaching of English in the authorized curriculum for the "gymnasieskola" (upper secondary level comprehensive school) is in progress.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 92	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The National Swedish Board of Education, costs 9.400 SwCr

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Klingberg, Göte. Department of Educational Research, Gothenburg School of Education

Title:

Översättningen av barn- och ungdomsböcker. En metodisk försöksundersökning /The translation of children's books. A methodological pilot study/

Reference:

Rapporter från Pedagogiska institutionen vid Lärarhögskolan i Göteborg nr 59

Title of project:

Key words:

Translation of children's books; Children's books; Literary instruction; International understanding, promoting of

Abstract:

There are few scientific studies in order to supply basic data when public measures to forward the translation of children's books are considered. The report deals with a systematic presentation of problems and a testing of different methods for studies of

a) the relative importance of different languages (the production of translated literature in general, top quality literature, books with certain content or readability, the reasons why books in certain languages are translated more often than books from other languages)

b) the qualitative selection of books translated or in stock (the methodological problem how to construct list of books that "ought to" be translated, the reasons why the qualitative choice is made as it is)

c) how children's books are in fact translated (coding scheme, forms to be filled in, exemplification of some categories of change by way of a detailed survey of five books translated into Swedish)

d) the treatment of translations of children's books in reviews (systematic examination of reviews in the daily press as well as in journals entirely devoted to reviews, classification of different content of criticism of translation work).

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
August 1974	192	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

The Swedish Council for Social Science Research. Costs 36.700 SwCr

349

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Leyman, Heinz
Inst. of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Collective processes - a definition

Reference:

IAN-report No. 107. 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Teamwork, groupdynamics, collective groups, problemsolving in groups, group relationship

Abstract:

When an analysis of group problem solving is made the author of this report maintains that one ought to take as a starting-point the mental processes that steer individual problem solving and also the effects on the individual of an interaction that comes about in connection with this problem solving when it is subjected to other people's evaluations. The individual's sense of identity is strongly influenced by this, however, and thereby the further development of his problem solving and co-operation resources.
From an operative classification of the concept co-operation the concept "collective process" is introduced, which then in its turn is classified operative with regard to such qualities in individual cognitive and emotional processes that are demanded for a group to be able to develop towards the ideal "collective".

Date: 21 Jan. 1974	**Pages:** 33	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☐ Final report ☒ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Townhall Stockholm

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

350

Author, Inst.

Leyman, Heinz
Inst. of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Theories on power and process analysis of power exertion

Teorier om makt och processanalys av maktutövande

Reference:

IAN-report No. 116 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Power, decisions in organisation, authority, political decision making, democracy in job situations

Abstract:

With the work of Bachrach & Baratz as a background I discuss the concepts of power and delimit towards the concepts of compulsion, manipulation, influence and authority. This account also includes Bachrach & Baratz model for analysing political decision making, which I have extended. I then compare their viewpoint with the concept of "political powerty" from the Swedish Investigation of low incomes. Some examples from experiments with democracy in job situations, however, implicate that these kinds of processes cannot be analysed with merely a model of power. They have also to be looked at from the viewpoint of learning theories dealing with the analysis of individuals acting.

Date: 25 April 1974	**Pages:** 29	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☒ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Townhall Stockholm

351

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Bernice Lindgren-Hooker
Dept. of Education, School of Education, Linköping

Title:

Educational Flow Models with Applications to Arab Statistical Data
Linköping Studies in Education. Dissertations, No. 3, 1974

Reference:

Title of project:

Key words:

Educational Planning, Educational Statistics, Educational Models

Abstract:

The thesis first discusses characteristics of Educational Statistics. Educational flow models are then discussed on the basis of the concept of educational accounting. The mathematical theory behind flow models is developed, and the development of new models, their adaptation to existing data, and their use is discussed. Stationary population models are developed and discussed. The models are finally applied to data from six Arab countries.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☒ Diss.
October 1974	256	☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

Lars Hierta Foundation

352

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Stig Lindholm
Institute of Education, University of Stockholm

Title:

Appointment with the Third World. Experts and Volunteers in the Field: Their Work, Life and Thoughts.

Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm and The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala. 1974.

Reference:

Title of project:

"U-lands- och miljöfrågor ur pedagogisk-psykologisk synvinkel".

Key words:

Developing country, Technical Assistance, Work Attitude, Africa.

Abstract:

The report is based on interviews with about 70 Swedish technical assistants working in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia under bilateral agreements. The book describes, mainly by means of qualitative data, different aspects of the interviewees´ situation. The data are discussed and interpreted within a psychological frame of reference. Among the aspects dealt with can be mentioned motives for choosing development work, cooperation with people and authorities in the developing country and at home, attitudes to local language learning and opinions about the recruitement process. - An important part of data are quotations from the interviewees. These are supplemented with percentages indicating proportions. - The concluding chapter discusses some suggestions for research and other measures.

Date:	**Pages:**	☐ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
1974.10.08	144	☒ **English**	☒ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

353

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

David Muga, Sociologiska institutionen, Göteborgs Universitet

Title:

Some conceptual dimensions of the recruitment process to collective habitation among western youth

Reference:

Report from the Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, no 31, May 1974

Title of project:

Key words:

Social processes. Recruitment. Collective habitation.

Abstract:

While very much attention has been given to the historical settings of Utopia building and to descriptions of various specific utopian movements, there is a remarkable dearth of analysis attempting to apply ideas distilled from such movements to particular sociological circumstances of modernity. One kind of complex of conditions making for distinctly novel trends in modern society is that associated with youth movements and more especially, with the tendency toward collective habitational arrangements which they exhibit. This tendency is placed in the larger matrix of problems surrounding the recruitment process to, and affiliative mechanisms with, social movements in general. The present paper then attempts to search for the essential conceptual dimensions of the recruitment process operating among western youth for collective living arrangements in the light of structural, interactional and psychological approaches for understanding the emergence and persistance of social movements. This analysis is also carried out in conjunction with the small but growing body of literature pertaining to experiences in collective living. Four such dimensions are discussed: Disenchantment, Unification, Socialization, and Control.

Date: May 1974	**Pages:** 29	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

354

Author, Inst.

Nordin, Thor
Institutionen för pedagogik, Uppsala universitet

Title:

Växelundervisningens allmänna utveckling och dess utformning i Sverige till omkring 1830

The general development of the monitorial method and its form in Sweden to about 1830

Reference:

Årsböcker i svensk undervisningshistoria. 53(1973):130

Title of project:

Frihet och jämlikhet som pedagogiska grundbegrepp inom västerländsk demokrati

Key words:

Freedom and equality, history of education, mass education, monitorial method

Abstract:

The monitorial method seems to have been discussed especially from two main points of view:

a) as a cheap instrument for attaining an enlarged public education and
b) as means to both an intellectual and a moral education.

The project aims at illustrating the growth and extension of the monitorial method in different countries with respect to Swedish public education both in regard to secondary and public school education.

The project intends to form a basis for future study of the monitorial method as an instrument for the realizing of the ideas of liberty and equality.

Date: May, 1974	Pages: abt. 450	☒ Swedish ☐ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☒ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

355

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Rodhe, B. & Bergman, E. (Eds.)
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Skola i invandrarland: En konferensrapport. /School in an immigrant country: A conference report./

Reference:

Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem (Malmö: School of Education), No. 237, 1974

Title of project:

-

Key words:

Internationalization of education, immigrant children in Sweden, social attitudes

Abstract:

In april 1973 the Swedish Unesco Council's ASPRO committee arranged a working conference on the theme: School in an immigrant country, a report from which is given here. The situation of immigrant children in the Swedish school is regarded as a touchstone of how far the internationalization of Swedish education has reached - a theme that was taken up in two earlier conference reports, published in the series, Pedagogisk-psykologiska problem, Nos. 99 and 138. The ASPRO committee has worked in close cooperation with the project "Social development and training" conducted by the Department of Educational and Psychological Research at the Malmö School of Education; the report contains a summary of the internationalization aspect of the project. The material that formed the starting-point for the conference consisted of three lectures by Stig Lindholm, Velta Ruke-Dravina and Bertil Östergren, which are reproduced in the report, together with an account of the discussion that followed the lectures. Among the themes covered in the group discussions were Language and personality and The multi-cultural society, and the report contains summaries of these discussions. In conclusion the chairman of the ASPRO committee summarizes the results of the conference and gives an outline of what has happened during the year since the conference in the effort to find forms, in Sweden and internationally, for "School in an immigrant country". The appendices provide material illuminating different aspects of the immigrant problem, including an essay by Birgitta Trotzig on Language and identity.

Date:	**Pages:**	☒ Swedish	☐ Final report	☐ Diss.
May 1974	88	☐ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

-

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Rosén, Anne-Sofie and Schalling, Daisy

Psychological Laboratories, University of Stockholm and The Karolinska Institute

Title:

On the validity of the CPI Socialization Scale: A multivariate approach

Reference:

Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1974, 42, 757-765.

Title of project:

Relations of some personality and cognitive variables (Rosén)

Criminological differential research (Schalling)

Key words:

CPI Socialization scale; role taking ability; personality inventory; delinquency

Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to isolate groups, homogeneous in role taking ability, and to describe them on dimensions of the CPI Socialization scale (So). Subjects were 189 delinquent and nondelinquent young males. Six subscales were constructed by factor analysis. A latent profile analysis (LPA) of responses to 18 items, selected from the subscales, yielded a low (n=78) and a high (n=106) socialization group. In a discriminant analysis of subscale scores the LPA groups were highly significantly separated. Five subscale means were significantly different. The results support the validity of some of the subscales as indicators of the role taking construct underlying the So scale.

Date: 25.9.1974	**Pages:**	☐ Swedish ☒ English ☐	☒ Final report ☐ Progress report ☐	☐ Diss. ☐ Lic.avh. ☐ ....

Research supported by:

Swedish Council for Social Science Research and the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

357

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Shaw, Jerry I., & Thorslund, Christer. Unit of General Psychology, Dept. of Psychology, University of Göteborg

Title:

Effects of varying patterns of rewards on cooperation in a prisoner's dilemma game

Reference:

Göteborg Psychological Reports, 1973, 3, No. 5.

Title of project:

Key words:

Variable PD-game, boredom, reward size.

Abstract:

This Prisoner's Dilemma (PD) study explored the "boredom" hypothesis which explains the usual finding of high competition as the outcome of subject's attempts to alleviate their boredom by trying to outscore one another. Forty male dyads played a 15-trial PD game in which boredom was manipulated by varying both the pattern of rewards sequentially over trials as well as by reward size, real money vs. points. As expected, subjects' ratings of boredom were lowest with variable rewards and when playing for money. Cooperation was affected by variable rewards only in the points condition where boredom was highest. However, the same factors which reduced boredom significantly increased interdyad variability. The relationship between this latter finding and the validity of replicated PD games with constant rewards was discussed.

Date: 1973	**Pages:** 14	☐ Swedish	☒ Final report	☐ Diss.
		☒ English	☐ Progress report	☐ Lic.avh.
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by: The Swedish Council for Social Science Research

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Authors:

James Sidanius

Psychological Laboratories
University of Stockholm
Box 6706
S-113 85 Stockholm, Sweden

Title:

Some notes on the study of values in experimental psychological research from 1933-1971

Reference:

The Psyhcological Institute, University of Stockholm

Title of project: The Örebro Project

Key words: Values in psychological research

Abstract:

This paper reviews some of the major theoretical formulations and empirical findings regarding the structure and function of values as determinants of behavior. The paper concentrates upon a discussion of the Sprangerian typological theory of values and its american adaptation in the form of the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey study of values, the Holland theory of values and the recent Rokeach formulations.

Date: January 1974	**No. of pages:** 57	☐ **Swedish** ☒ **English** ☐	☒ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic. avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by: The Royal Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH

Author, Inst.

Sjödahl, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Jämförelser mellan frekvenser, absolut och relativ skattning. /Comparisons between frequencies, absolute and relative rating./

Reference:

Reprint (Malmö: School of Education), No. 148, 1974

Title of project:

Yrkespedagogiska projektet. /Problems in vocational training./

Key words:

Rating, reliability, vocational training

Abstract:

In connection with a critical incident study of the nursing profession the results from applying different operational definitions to the concept "frequency" are compared in an empirical investigation. The result shows that the inter-rater agreement is higher for relative than for absolute rating. This result is valid regardless of whether one treats the differences in mean level between the raters as a source of true or error variance. There is also a clear difference between relative and absolute rating with regard to the level of the means. When using absolute rating all the means are collected within one unit of the five-interval scale, while the means vary from 2.78 to 4.60 when using the relative scale. It is obvious from these results that one major difficulty when constructing absolute scales is to define interval boundaries in such a way that we get differentiating and stable measurements. The frequencies of reported incidents and the means from relative and absolute rating of frequencies give fairly similar frequency profiles with regard to structure. The respondents' own relative frequency ratings of their own incidents seem, however, to be very subjective in comparison with ratings (absolute and relative) from independent groups.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 11	☒ **Swedish** ☐ **English** ☐	☐ **Final report** ☐ **Progress report** ☐	☐ **Diss.** ☐ **Lic.avh.** ☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

ABSTRACT OF CURRENT RESEARCH 360

Author, Inst.

Sjödahl, L.
Department of Educational and Psychological Research
Malmö School of Education, Fack S-200 45 Malmö 23

Title:

Några synpunkter på tolkning av critical-incidentdata. /The interpretation of critical incident data: Some points of view./

Reference:

Reprint (Malmö: School of Education), No. 132, 1973

Title of project:

Yrkespedagogiska projektet. /Problems in vocational training./

Key words:

Vocational training, reliability, job analyses

Abstract:

In this article a short presentation is given of the vocational training project at the Malmö School of Education. The goal of the project is to study the psychological aspect of the care of patients. The critical incident method has been used in collecting incidents putting demands on the nurses' understanding of the patients' psychological needs. In this context an investigation has been carried out in order to study the relation between the frequency of reported incidents and the respondent's own rating of how often the reported incident occurs in the job. The results show that there is no significant relation between the frequency of reported incidents and the respondent's own frequency rating of the reported incident.

Date: 1974	**Pages:** 6	☒ **Swedish**	☐ **Final report**	☐ **Diss.**
		☐ **English**	☐ **Progress report**	☐ **Lic.avh.**
		☐	☐	☐ ....

Research supported by:

National Board of Education

AUTHOR INDEX

Aggestedt, B. 60
Ahlström, G. 302
Alassaad, K. 238
Allergren, B. 12-13
Almgren, E. 61-62
Amcoff, S. 303-304
Andersson, B.-E. 121, 251, 292-293
Andersson, B. 14
Andersson, K. 181, 285-286, 290
Andersson, M. 8-9
Andersson, N.-G. 122
Andersson, S. 334
Armelius, B.-Å. 32-33
Armelius, K. 32-33
Aronowitsch, E. 236
Artin, K. 258

Backlund, L. 264
Barroll, A. 265
Baum, M.J. 5
Becker, S. 142
Beckman, M. 239
Berggren, I. 1
Berglund, B. 161-166
Berglund, G.W. 63
Berglund, U. 161-166
Bergman, E. 355
Bergman, H. 266-267, 287
Bergman, I. 266
Bergman, L.R. 123, 130
Bergsten, U. 2, 136
Bergsten-Brucefors, A. 73, 167, 189
Berne, O. 15
Beyer, C. 6
Bierschenk, B. 132, 325
Birbaumer, N. 243
Bjerstedt, Å. 64-68, 133-134
Bjurström, H. 182
Björk, L.-E. 69
Björklid-Chu, P. 342
Björklund, L. 313
Björklund, Staffan 70
Björklund, Stig 142-143
Björkquist, L.-M. 71
Björnsson, C.H. 72
Bladini, U.-B. 305-306
Blomkvist, A.-C. 199
Borg, G. 41, 168-175, 184
Bratfisch, O. 42
Bredänge, G. 314
Brehmer, B. 34-38
Brenner, S.-O. 56-57
Bromsjö, B. 2, 136
Brucefors, A. See: Bergsten-Brucefors, A.
Brusén, P. 240
Brännström, L. 74, 176
Bulcock, J.W. 75, 294
Börjeson, K. 200
Böök, A. 76, 241

Carlsten, Y. 295
Chaib, M. 252
Cronholm, B. 124, 242, 249

Dahlgren, G. 144
Dahlin, Y. 196
Davidsson, B. 77
Deneberg, G.-B. 43
Dornic, S. 16, 39-47, 201-202, 243

Dunér, A. 125, 129
Dunne, E. 182

Ebenfelt, A.-M. 335
Edgren, B. 172-173
Edlund, B. 7-9
Edman, G. 247-248
Egerbladh, T. 326
Einarsson, E. 78
Eisler, H. 268-269, 274
Ekecrantz, L. 339
Ekehammar, B. 193, 218-222
Ekholm, M. 79, 144
Ekman, H. 17
Ekstrand, L.-H. 78
Elgerot, A. 288
Elgqvist-Saltzman, I. 145-146
Ellström, P.-E. 3
Elmgren, J. 177
Emanuelsson, I. 294, 296-299
Endler, N. 223
Engelbrektson, K. 267
Engqvist-Edlund, U. 8-9
Erasmie, T. 315
Ericsson, C.-G. 343
Eriksson, K.H. 18
Eriksson, M. 344
Eriksson, S. 293
Espmark, S. 249

Fhanér, G. 19-20
Fhanér, S. 270-271
Finn, J. 137
Fjellström, Å. 80-81
Franke-Wikberg, S. 147-148
Frankenhaeuser, M. 178-182, 224, 232
Fransson, A. 144, 149-150
Franzén, O. 225-226
Fredriksson, G. 335
Fredriksson, L. 259-261
Friman, A. 300
Fritzell, C. 316
Frodi, A. 227-230
Fägerlind, I. 294, 299
Fällström, K. 126

Goude, G. 7-9
Gran, B. 345
Granat, K. 244
Granat, S. 244
Gustafsson, E. 61-62, 82
Gustafsson, J.-E. 327-329
Gustafsson, K.-A. 183

Hagalm, I. 307
Hagdahl, R. 44
Haglund, B. 125
Hall, P. 83
Hallsten, L. 184
Hane, M. 19-20
Hansson, Gustaf 84
Hansson, Göran 85-86
Hanson, Göte 44
Hartman, S. 299
Hedberg, G. 87-88
Hencz, M. 89
Henricson, M. 127
Herbert, A. 21-22
Herslow, M. 156
Hillner, S. 90
Hilton, T. 63
Hirsch, C.J. 23
Hjelmquist, E. 56-57
Hjortzberg-Nordlund, F. 128
Holm, S. 269

Holm, U.M. 48
Holmberg, I. 91
Holmlund, C. 58
Hudner, T. 92
Hultgren, K. 336
Humble, K. 337
Håkanson, B. 313, 317-318
Håstad, M. 151-152
Hägglund, M. 43

Idman, P. 153-154, 272, 319-320
Israelsson, K. 338
Iwar, M. 30

Jakobsson, A.-K. 253
Janson, B. 93-94
Jansson, Gunnar 308
Jansson, Gunnel 89
Jansson, S. 95
Jernryd, E. 96
Jiveskog, L.-C. 317
Johansson, E. 346
Johansson, G. 185-186, 194
Johansson, L. 330
Johansson, M. 147-148
Johansson, T. 71
Järpsten, B. 71

Kahnberg, A. 97
Kallós, D. 143, 155-156
Karlsson-Backman, E. 245
Kebbon, L. 246
Klasson, A. 262
Klingberg, G. 347-348
Knights, J. 263
Kollerbaur, A. 157
Künnapas, T. 273
Künnapas, U. 273
Köhler, E.-M. 254
Köhler, H. 157

Landell, Ö. 293, 301
Larsson, B. 138-140
Larsson, I. 99-100, 141
Larsson, K. 6, 11
Larsson, L. 143
Larsson, T. 42, 201
Levander, S.E. 187, 196
Lewerth, A. 255
Leyman, H. 349-350
Lidberg, L. 187, 196
Liljedahl, B. 303
Liljegren, B. 101
Lind, E. 191, 198
Lindahl, P.-E. 158
Lindberg, M.-B. 146
Lindblad, S. 331
Lindblad, T. 321
Linde, L. 203
Lindgren, G. 189
Lindgren-Hooker, B. 351
Lindholm, L.-P. 82, 102
Lindholm, S. 352
Lindvall, T. 161-166, 188
Linné, A. 313, 322-323
Ljung, B.-O. 189
Lockridge, K.A. 346
Lundahl, B. 238
Lundberg, U. 182, 190-191, 198, 224, 231-232
Lundquist, B. 102
Lundsbye, M. 293
Löthman, M. 309
Löwenhard, P. 177, 192, 204

Magnusson, D. 129, 193, 205, 220-223, 235-236

Malmberg, L. 289
Marklund, G. 172-173
Marklund, S. 315
Marmolin, H. 310
Marnell, M. 128-129
Mashour, M. 24, 233
Mattson, E. 71
Mattsson, I. 137
Molin, C. 247-248
Montgomery, H. 54, 269, 274
Morali, G. 6
Muga, D. 353
Myrsten, A.-L. 290
Mählck, L. 159

Naeslund, J. 332
Nelhans, B. 291
Nilsson, B. 140
Nilsson, I. 275
Nilsson, K. 25, 338
Nilsson, L.-G. 310
Nilsson, L. 103-106
Nilsson, T. 26
Noble, B. 174-175
Nordin, T. 354
Nordmark, J. 225
Nylén, C. 27
Nystedt, L. 234-236

Ohlsson, M. 41
Olsson, L.-E. 293
Olsson, U. 130
Olson, U.-J. 231-232
Oskarsson, M. 4

Pátkai, P. 194-195
Patriksson, G. 160
Pérez-Palacios, G. 6
Pettersson, H.E. 49
Petterson, I.-L. 113
Pettersson, K. 195
Placht, R. 240
Poleman, B. 289
Post, B. 194

Qvarnström, G. 38

Ravson, C. 206
Remæus, B. 142
Renlund, C. 245
Ricklander, L. 221
Rodhe, B. 355
Rosén, A.-S. 356
Roström, B. 322
Rovio-Johansson, A. 144, 149-150
Rubenowitz, S. 28-30
Rubenson, K. 2, 136
Rudhe, L. 339
Rydell, E. 333

Salay, F. 237
Sandberg, L.O. 340
Sandgren, B. 79, 131
Sandström, B. 293, 301
Santesson, A. 50
Sarnecki, M. 45, 47, 201
Schaller, J. 107-109
Schalling, D. 124, 187, 196, 222, 242, 247-249, 356
Schofield, R.S. 346
Settergren Carlsson, G. 337
Shaw, J.I. 357
Sidanius, J. 358
Sivik, L. 207-211
Sjöberg, G. 110-111
Sjöberg, L. 51-52, 225-226, 271, 276
Sjöblom-Ericson, I. 197
Sjödahl, L. 359-360

Smedshammar, H. 312
Stelmach, G.E. 46, 202
Stockfelt-Hoatson, B.-I. 256-257
Stone, L.A. 16
Stone, P. 217
Sundin, K. 94
Svensson, E. 277
Svensson, H. 304
Svensson, J. 45, 47, 201
Svensson, L.T. 166, 188, 212-215
Svensson, L. 31
Svenson, O. 49, 53-54, 216
Szczygiel, K. 215
Säljö, R. 144
Södersten, P. 5, 10-11

Tebelius, U. 60
Theorell, T. 191, 198
Thorslund, C. 357
Thörnqvist, S. 152
Tideholm, R. 72
Tingsell, J.-G. 314
Tobiasson, I. 253
Tornéus, M. 250
Torstensson, R. 15
Tropé, B. 112

Unnebäck, B. 323

Valentin, L. 158
Valind, B. 113-114
Valind, L. 114-115
Wallmo, G. 336
Wedman, I. 275, 278-284
Werdelin, I. 55
Wetterström, M. 116-117
Videgård, T. 341
Widén, B. 346
Wiechel, L. 118
Wikander, K.-G. 317-318
Wikström, J. 80-81
Winsnes, L. 333
Wistrand, A. 59
Witting, M. 311
Vreeburg, J.T.M. 5
Wright, J.M. von 232
Wändell, C. 246

Yngström, L. 157

Zachrisson, B. 312, 324

Åberg, I. 119
Ågren, B. 120
Ågren, G. 287
Åkerman, S. 346
Åkerstedt, T. 195
Åsberg, M. 242, 249

Östberg, O. 217

SUBJECT INDEX

English terms used for the different school stages:

Preschool	förskola
primary school	lågstadium
lower secondary school	mellan- och högstadium
upper secondary school	gymnasieskola

Ability 264, 296

Absences from school. Project (Elevfrånvaron i skolan - SIA) 103-104, 106

Absenteeism 103-106

Access to education 159

Achievement 73

- test 73, 87-88, 147-148, 270, 321

Activity center 245

Adaptation 179

ADL (Activity of daily living/ Anpassning till dagligt liv) 302

Adjustment 89, 108, 125, 185

Adolescence 167, 189, 292

Adolescent 122-123, 125, 127, 129

Adrenaline (See Epinephrine)

Adult education 1-4, 136, 297-299

Aeronautics 151

Africa 291, 352

Aftereffects 179

Age difference 82, 101, 130, 265

Aggression (See also Hostility) 227-228, 230, 253

Aging 124

Aims of education 3, 98, 153-154, 319, 323, 347

Air pollution 161, 163-164, 214

Aircraft 165

Alcohol 180, 182, 290

Alcoholism 287

Androgens 6

Anxiety 129, 193, 219, 222, 249

- scale questionnaire 221

Aptitude 327-329

- test 329

Arab states 351

Arithmetic 73

Arousal (See Physiological arousal)

ASPRO committee (The associated schools project in education for international understanding and cooperation) 355

ATI (Aptitude-treatment interaction) 155

Attendance (See also Absenteeism) 81, 156

Attention 43, 46, 73, 250

Attitude (See also Parental attitude, Youth attitude) 15, 17, 29, 61, 82-83, 91, 107-108, 198, 263, 272, 307, 323

- change 17

Audio video laboratories 325

Auditory perception 304

Authority 65, 96, 350

Autoinstructional aid 305-307

Autonomous groups 28

Beginning learning 74

Behaviour therapy 340

Behavioural sciences 139-140

Bernstein, Basil 58-59

Biblography 67, 133-135, 246, 330

Bilingualism 252

Blind (See also Visually handicapped) 309-310

Book for youth (See also Children's book) 120

Book review 120

Boredom 357

Braille 309

Brain damage 287

California psychological inventory: Socialization scale 356

Career (See Profession)

Castration 6

Catecholamines 182, 194-195, 224, 290

Catharsis 227, 229-230

Cathexis 237

CERI-project (International transfer of minicourses) 314

Change of residence 107-109

Child language 58, 256-257

Child psychotherapy 335

Children 126

Children's book (See also Book for youth) 120, 348

Choice (See Option)

Cigarette smoking (See Tobacco smoking)

Circadian rhythms 195

Classroom observation 102, 333

Clinical judgment 36

Closed-circuit television 325, 332

Cluster analysis 50

Cognition 51, 178, 241

Cognitive development 79, 131

Cognitive processes 32-38, 49, 53-54, 303

Collective settlements 353

Colour perception 207-211

Colour word test 276

Composition 324

Computer 140

Computer-assisted instruction 142, 157

Computer programs 63

Computer simulation 233

Concentration (See Attention)

Concept formation 55, 112

Conception of number (See Number concept)

Conference reports 139-140

Conflict 37

Conflict of generations (See Generation gap)

Conformity 129

Consumer education 98

The Consumer project (Konsumentprojektet) 98

Content analysis 260-262

Cooperation (See Group work, Social interaction)

Coping behaviour 178

Cost analysis 1

Cost of education 1

Counselling (See Guidance)

CPI (See California psychological inventory)

Creativity 23, 70, 86, 131

- test 85-86

Crime 289

Criminal (See Delinquent)

Criminality 289

Critical incidents method 259, 261, 338, 360

Curriculum 347

Cybernetics 325

Data collection 136, 141, 293, 301

Data processing technique 157

Deaf 44, 303-304

Decision making 35, 38, 53-54, 331, 350

Delinquency (See also Juvenile delinquency) 356

Delinquent 336, 340

Democracy 350

Democratic values 114, 116-117, 319, 320

Democratization 66

Dependency 266-267, 287

Depression 242

- research project 242

Deprived 297-298

Developing country 352

Development (See Physical development, Social development)

Developmental psychology 121

Diabetes mellitus 126

Diagnosis (See Educational diagnosis)

Didactics 79

Differential psychology 271

Difficulty (See Perceived difficulty)

Discrimination 280

Divergent thinking 23

Documentation 132

Dropout 145-146, 160, 297

Drug 291

Drug addiction 289

Dyslexia 71

Ecology 121, 292, 343

Economics of education 294

Educational career (See Sociology of education)

Educational choice (See Option)

Educational diagnosis 71

Educational film 330

Educational information 132

Educational objectives (See Aims of education)

Educational research 133-135, 137

Educational statistics (See Statistical data)

EEG (See Electroencephalography)

Electroencephalography 126, 177, 192, 204

Embedded figures testing 267

Emotional content 206

Emotional development 339

Emotional disorder 255

Emotional response 190

Emotional states 194, 277

Emotionally disturbed (See Maladjusted)

Empirical methods 183

English 4, 72, 93-94, 321, 347

Environment (See also School environment, Social environment) 121

Environmental effects 188

Epinephrine 178, 180-181, 185-186

EPÅL-project (Engelska på lågstadiet) 94

Ergonomics (See Human factors engineering)

Estimation (See also Ratio estimation, Time estimation) 49

Estradiol 5, 11

Estrogens 10

Ethnic group 61-62, 82

Evaluation 145-148, 151-152, 245, 307, 313, 315, 317-318

Examination 144

- system 144

Exercise 169, 174-175

Exertion (See Perceived exertion)

Experimental psychology 358

Experimental school 97

Eye-head movements 176

Factor analysis 14, 31, 138, 177, 237, 267

Family background 300

Family mobility 108

Feedback 48, 235

Female animals 5, 10

FIB-project (Socialstyrelsens försöksverksamhet inom barnstugeområdet) 256-257

Film strips 341

Finger reading 309

Fingers 187, 196

Fishes 7-9

Flexible working hours 195

Follow-up study 18, 63, 84, 89, 125, 128-129, 146, 159, 294-296, 298-299, 317

Foreign language English 4, 93-94, 321, 347

Freedom and equality 354

Future 231-232

GAIS project (Gymnastic Activities In Schools) 60

Game (See Simulation game)

General subject 70, 85, 92

Generation gap 127, 293, 301

Genetics 131

German 83

Goal document analysis (See Aims of education)

Grammar 4

Group dynamics 95, 349

Group instruction (See Team teaching)

Group psychotherapy 238

Group work 101-102, 115, 144, 149-150, 326, 349

The Growth study (Educational testing service) 63

Guidance 18

GUME-tests (Göteborg, Undervisningsmetoder i engelska, delprojektet för provkonstruktion och utvärdering) 321

Habituation 187

Hammond's lens model 34, 37

Head teacher 260-262

Health service 254

Heart rate 172, 175, 183

Height (See Physical development)

Higher education (See also University studies) 123, 143, 153-154, 159

- Aeronautics 151
- Computer-assisted instruction 142
- Data processing technique 157
- Electrical engineering 158
- Human factors engineering 27
- Mathematics 152

History of education 354

Hostility (See also Aggression) 227, 229

Housing 239-240

Human factors engineering 24, 26-27

Hypnosis 335

Illiteracy 346

Illumination 217

Immigrant 78, 252, 256-257, 355

IMU-project (Individualiserad matematikundervisning/Individualized mathematics teaching) 77, 99-100

Inattention 335

Income 296

Independent work 113, 144, 156

Individual differences 181, 186, 191, 328-329

Individualized teaching 77, 99-100, 155

Inductive inference (See also Inference) 32-36, 38

Industrial democracy 28

Ineducable 302

Infarctions (See Myocardial infarctions)

Inference (See also Inductive inference) 37

Influence (See Social influence)

Information 40, 234

- network 132
- processing 132
- system 132

Injuries 197

Institutionalization 244

Instructional material (See teaching aids)

Instructional programs 158

Intelligence 50, 130, 200, 233, 296, 300

Intelligence test 130, 265

Intensity (See Perceived intensity)

Interaction (See also Social interaction) 327-329

Interactionism 218, 220-221, 223, 334

Interest 31

International understanding 61, 64-66, 68, 348

Internationalism 62, 355

Interpersonal processes 341

Interview 30, 59, 95, 110, 122, 136, 262, 301, 313, 317, 342, 352

Involvement 190, 231-232

ITV-LHS-project (Intern TV i lärarutbildningen) 332

Job-analysis 14, 21-22, 29, 259-262, 316, 360

Job description 260

Job performance 264

Job satisfaction 15, 29-30, 84

Judgment 38, 234-235

Juvenile delinquency 125, 337

KRAVU-project (Kostnads- och resultatanalyser inom vuxenutbildningen/Cost and result analysis in adult education) 1

KUL-project (Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen/Qualitative evaluation of teacher training) 313

KUL-K-project (Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen, klasslärarlinjerna/Qualitative evaluation of teacher training, class teacher lines) 317-318, 322-323

KUL-Ä-project (Kvalitativ utvärdering av lärarutbildningen, ämneslärarlinjen/Qualitative evaluation of the training of Secondary school

Labour market training (See Retraining)

Language 43

- development 58, 254
- teaching 4, 83

Learning (See also Verbal learning) 32-34, 45, 48, 55, 181, 285

- test 71
- theory 112, 326

Leisure 80-81, 119, 342

Life change (See Social change)

LIGRU-project (Litteraturläsning i grundskolan) 120

Likert-scale 15

LINE-project (Läsinlärning i engelska) 93

Linear regression 268

Linguistics 56-57

Literacy 346

Literature 75

Lockout 113

Logical thinking 50

Longitudinal studies (See Follow-up study)

Lower secondary school 329

- Absenteeism 104-106
- Achievement 73
- Adjustment 89, 108
- Arithmetic 73
- Autoinstructional aid 307
- Cognitive development 79, 131
- Consumer education 98
- Critical ability 96
- English 72, 347
- General subject 70, 85
- German 83
- Group work 101-102, 115, 326
- Leisure 119

Lower secondary school

Literature 75

- Mathematics 63, 70, 77, 85, 91, 99-100, 112
- Occupational choice 128
- Option 300
- Performance 109
- Physical education 60
- Practical vocational guidance 12-13
- Sex difference 118
- Slow learner 84, 305-307
- Social development 61-62, 64-66, 68, 82
- Socialization 79
- Student participation 67, 114, 116-117
- Swedish 70, 85, 120
- Teaching aids 120

Maladjusted 78

Male animals 6, 11

The Malmö study (Malmöundersökningen) 296, 298-299

Man-machine systems 25

Map 308

Mass education 354

Mathematics 55, 63, 69-70, 77, 85, 91, 99-100, 333

Meaning 31

Measurement 96, 138, 183, 264, 271, 274, 277, 279, 343

- technique 136, 309, 312

Media-Method-project 331

Memorizing 303

Memory (See also Short term memory) 39-41, 44, 46, 124, 202, 241, 285-286

Memory trace 47

Menarche 167, 189

Menstruation 167, 189, 194

Mental health 17

Mental retardation 244-246, 250, 255, 297-298, 311

Mental work 183, 186

Mentally handicapped (See also Ineducable) 238-241, 250, 263, 338

Microteaching 314, 325

MID-project (Modeller för hänsynstagande till individuella differenser/Models for the adaptation to individual differences) 327-329

Mobbing (See Scapegoat)

Money 49

Monitorial method 354

Moods (See Emotional states)

Moral development 79, 344

Moral education 344

Morality 344

Mother tongue 75

Motor performance 60, 200

MPU-project (Educational developmental work in the Malmö region) 345

MR-project (Psykologiska undersökningar av mental retardation) 244, 246, 263, 338

Multidimensional scaling 193, 222, 268, 273

Multiple choice (Testing method) 275, 281

Multivariate analysis 75, 137, 296

Music 206

Myocardial infarctions 191, 198

Neuroticism 243

New mathematics 91

Newcomer 107

Noise 165, 201-202, 224

Noradrenaline (See Norepinephrine)

Norepinephrine 186

NOVU-project (Nordic adult education project) 3

Number concept 91

Object relations theory (See Interpersonal processes)

Observation (See also Classroom observation) 143, 259-261, 333, 342

Occupational career (See Profession)

Occupational choice 23, 123, 128, 295

Occupational mobility 294

Occupational research 316

Occupational satisfaction (See Job satisfaction)

Odor discrimination 161-162, 166, 214-215

Olfactory perception 161-164, 166, 188, 212-215

Olfactory thresholds 213-214

Open plan schools 345

Option 300

Organizational change 28, 99-100

Ovariectomy 5

Pacing 16, 25

Pain 247

Parental attitude 80

Parent-child relation 128-129, 301, 339

PD-project (Pedagogisk dokumentation/Educational documentation) 132

Peer group 129, 251, 292

Perceived difficulty 16, 21-22, 42, 45, 201, 243

Perceived exertion 168-171, 174-175

Perceived intensity 52

Perception (See also Colour perception, Olfactory perception, Role perception, Signal detection, Situation perception, Tactual perception, Visual perception) 203, 212

Perceptual discrimination 214

Performance 109, 145-146, 172, 195, 224, 265, 288

- test 171, 173

Personality 223

- assessment 65, 272
- development 126
- inventory (See Personality measures)
- measurement 356
- measures 247-249
- test 82, 272
- theory 218

Personnel 263, 338

- management 29

Phonology 39

Physical activity (See Exercise)

Physical development 167, 189

Physical education 60, 87-88

Physical work 41, 171

Physiological arousal 41, 202, 224, 285-286

PIL-project (Pedagogiken i lärarutbildningen/Education in teacher training based on job analysis of teachers) 316

Pitch 225

Planning of education 262, 351

Playground 342

Poetry 203

Power 350

Practical vocational guidance 12-13

Practicum 258

Prediction 125

Pre-school 253, 255

- child 251, 254-255
- language learning 252, 256-257

Pre-university course 147

Prevention 255

Primary school
  Adjustment 89

- Autoinstructional aid 305-307
- English 93-94
- General subject 92
- Group work 101, 115
- Inattention 335
- Language development 58
- Leisure 80-81, 119
- Mathematics 91, 305-306
- Physical education 60
- Reading 71, 74, 93-94
- Reading difficulty 254
- Social development 61, 82
- Sport 80-81
- Student participation 67, 116-117
- Swedish 305-306
- Teaching aids 92
- Writing 71

Principal (See Head teacher)

Prisoners dilemma game 357

Problem child 255

Problem solving 55, 112, 152, 349

Profession 18, 296-299

Programming languages 69

Projective techniques 126, 337, 341

Projective test 236

Pronunciation 254

PRYO (See Practical vocational guidance)

Psychiatric patients 249

Psychoanalysis 334, 339

Psychoanalytic interpretation 337

Psychoanalytic theory 341

Psychodynamics 223

Psycholinguistics 43, 56-57

Psychological scaling (See Scaling)

Psychology of education 79

Psychometrics 276

Psychopathy 196

Psychophysical measurement 26, 269

Psychophysics 168, 170, 174, 184, 190, 273

Psychosexual behaviour 6

PUB-project (Postgymnasial utbildning och bakgrund/Student background and choice of post-secondary education) 159

Puberty 167, 189

PUSS-project (Pedagogiska undersökningar beträffande de synskadades studiesituation) 308-310, 312

Questionnaire 30, 95, 113, 136, 259-261, 263, 299, 316, 318, 322

Railway signalling 24

Rating 199, 220, 236, 359

- scales 169, 242, 249, 277

Ratio estimation 226, 273

Rats 5-6, 10-11

Readability 72, 312

Reading 74, 76, 93-94, 311

- clinic 254

- difficulty 254

- machine 310

- speed 312

Reasoning 50

Recreational activities 119

Recruitment (See also Access to education) 353

Reinforcement 48

Reliability 210, 242, 280-283, 359-360

Remedial teaching 305-307

Research method 139, 327

Residential change (See Change of residence)

Response bias 225-226

Retardation (See Mental retardation)

Retention 40, 46, 124

Retraining 259-260

Rewards 357

Rod and frame test 266-267

Role 333, 356

- perception 118

- playing 79

Rorschach test 337

Scaling 52, 163, 165-166, 168, 184, 190-191, 217, 225, 231, 274

Scapegoat 90

School construction 345

School democracy (See Student participation)

School environment 95, 110-111, 345

School organization 103

School principal (See Head teacher)

School structure (See School organization)

Scoring (Testing) 281

Seat belts 19-20

Self-concept 238

Self evaluation 325

Self-instructional educational materials (See Auto-instructional aid)

Semantic differential 31, 210-211

Separation anxiety 339

Sex difference 63, 73, 180, 185, 219, 265, 288

Sex roles 118

Sexual behaviour (See Psychosexual behaviour)

Sexuality 334

Short term memory 39

Signal detection 24, 162, 164

Signalling 24

Similarity 51-52

Simulation game 331

SISU-project (Self-Instructional Special Education) 305-307

Situation perception 193, 205, 218, 221-222

Situationism 223

Skin conductance 196

Slow learner (See also Mental retardation) 84, 305-307

SLU-project (A follow-up study by the National Board of Education and the School of Education of the maturity process in pupils aged 9-17 years) 73, 167, 189

Small group 144, 149

SMID-project (Självinstruerande metoder i dövundervisningen) 303-304

Smoking (See Tobacco smoking)

Social attitudes 117, 355

Social background (See Social origin)

Social change 191, 198

Social development 62, 64-66, 68, 101, 115

Social environment 294

Social influence 292

Social integration 240

Social interaction 61, 66, 114, 319-320

Social origin 296-297, 322-323

Social perception 341

Social processes 353

Social system 95

Socialization 79, 89, 251, 356

Socio-economic status 294

Sociolinguistics 58

Sociology of education 294-296, 322-323

SOS-project (Studies of the socialization process in school) 79, 251

SOS-VUX project (Study needs and study obstacles in Adult Education) 2, 136

Special education 302, 308, 311

- Autoinstructional aid 305-307

Sport 60, 80-81

Staff (See Personnel)

Statistical data 351

Stimulus overload 179

Stress 16, 179-180, 182, 198

- reactions 193, 205, 219, 221-222

Student 18

- council 116

- participation 67, 114, 116-117, 150, 272, 320

- sociology 322-323

- teacher 272

Students' work 110-111, 113

Study circles 17

Study visit 13

Stug-project (Studier av generationsmotsättningar/Studies of the generation gap) 293, 301

Suggestibility 335

Supervision 258

Swedish 70, 85

SYK-project (Studiesituation och yrkeskarriär/Study situation and vocational career) 18

Syntax 58

Tactual perception 308

Task analysis 14

Task taxonomy (See Taxonomies)

TAT (See Thematic apperception test)

Taxonomies 14, 264

Teacher 259-261

- behaviour 78

Teacher education 67, 97, 313-319, 322-324, 330, 332

- English 321
- Student participation 320

Teacher-pupil relation 66-67, 143, 333

Teacher role 150

Teacher training (See Teacher education)

Teachers' organization 113

Teaching aids 70, 85, 92, 143, 332

- Electrical engineering 158
- Swedish 120
- Visually handicapped 308

Teaching machine 304

Teaching method 4, 61, 76, 94, 143, 149-150, 155-156, 327, 329, 331, 333

Teaching personnel 106

Team teaching 99-100, 143, 149-150

Teamwork (See Group work)

Technical aids (See Teaching aids)

Technical assistance 352

Technical education 142-143, 151-152, 157-158

Teenager (See Adolescent)

Test (See also Achievement test, Creativity test, Performance test, Personality test, Projective test) 50, 62, 74, 234, 278, 280, 282-283

- anxiety 265
- construction 275, 284
- items 270, 275, 279
- reliability 275
- validity 275

Testosterone 11

Thematic apperception test 220, 228, 337

Theory of education 143

Therapy 78

Time estimation 216

Tobacco smoking 285-286, 288, 290

Training method 304, 310-311

Translation 348

Trend 189

Tutoring 149-150

UEA-project (Utbildnings- och elevanalyser i vissa ämnen vid Göteborgs universitet/ Education and student analysis in certain subjects at Göteborg university) 160

UIA-project (Universitetsstudier i arbetsgrupp/ University studies in teams) 144, 149-150

UMT-project (Undervisningsmetodik i tyska/Instructional methods, German) 83

University student (See Student)

University studies (See also Higher education) 145, 155, 160
- Achievement test 147-148
- Attendance 156
- Group work 144, 149-150
Upper secondary school Absenteeism 103-106
- English 72
- Human factors engineering 27
- Mathematics 69, 152, 333
- Occupational choice 31
- Physical education 87-88
- School environment 95, 110-111
- Student participation 67, 113-114
- Students' work 110-111
Urbanization 103, 105
U S A 294

Validity 31, 122, 242, 281-283
Values 358
Verbal behaviour 59
Verbal communication 56-57
Verbal development 58
Verbal learning 42, 286, 302
Verbal test 71
Vigilance 47
Visual perception 43-44, 204
Visually handicapped (See also Blind) 308, 312
VMU-investigation (Västmanlandsundersökningen) 84, 295
Vocabulary 302, 328
Vocational career (See Profession)
Vocational choice (See Occupational choice)
Vocational training 324, 359-360

Walking 170, 172
Wastage 145-146
Weight (See Physical development)
Women's employment 30
Women's liberation movement 30
Word 302
Work attitude 77, 99-100
Work test (See Performance test)
Working capacity (See Job performance)
Working conditions 29

YG-project (Youth in Göteborg) 292
Youth attitude 107-108, 125, 127, 129
Youth club 119

The Örebro project (Örebroprojektet) 122-123, 125, 127-130, 358

INSTITUTION INDEX

University Departments of Psychology.

Department of Psychology,
University of Gothenburg,
Fack, S-400 20 Göteborg 14

5-6, 10-11, 15, 19-20, 28-30, 51-52, 56-57, 107-109, 126, 177, 192, 199, 204, 207-211, 217, 225-230, 237, 270-271, 274, 276-277, 343, 357.

Department of Psychology,
University of Stockholm,
Box 6706, S-113 85 Stockholm

7-9, 23-24, 40, 49, 53-54, 89, 122-125, 127-130, 161-166, 178-182, 185-188, 190-191, 193-198, 203, 205-206, 212-216, 218-224, 231-236, 242, 247-249, 266-269, 273-274, 285-288, 290, 337, 339, 356, 358.

Institute of Applied Psychology,
University of Stockholm,
Råsundavägen 101, S-171 37 Solna

16, 21-22, 39, 41-47, 50, 168-175, 184, 200-202, 243.

Department of Psychology,
University of Umeå,
Rådhusesplanaden 2, S-902 47 Umeå

14, 25-27, 32-38, 74, 76, 176, 183, 241, 250, 264.

Department of Psychology,
University of Uppsala,
S:t Larsgatan 2, S-752 20 Uppsala

19-20, 225-226.

University Departments of Education.

Institute of Education,
University of Gothenburg,
Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal

17, 31, 79, 103-106, 121, 131, 144, 149-150, 160, 251, 292-293, 300-301, 327-329, 331, 333, 335, 344.

Department of Education,
University of Linköping,
S-581 83 Linköping

1, 3, 48, 256-257.

Institute of Education,
University of Lund,
Fack, S-220 07 Lund 7

143, 155-156, 252, 254, 258, 302.

Institute for the Study of International
Problems in Education,
University of Stockholm,
Fack, S-104 05 Stockholm 50

75, 137, 159, 294.

Institute of Education,
University of Stockholm,
Fack, S-104 05 Stockholm 50

58-59, 119, 336, 340-341, 349-350, 352.

Department of Education,
University of Umeå and Umeå School of Education,
S-901 87 Umeå

12-13, 80-81, 87-88, 145-148, 275, 278-284, 326, 346.

Institute of Education,
University of Uppsala,
S:t Olofsgatan 12, S-752 21 Uppsala

63, 90, 265, 354.

Schools of Education.

Department of Educational Research,
Gothenburg School of Education,
Fack, S-431 20 Mölndal

4, 60, 120, 253, 255, 305-307, 314, 321, 347-348.

Department of Educational Research,
Linköping School of Education,
Box 3129, S-580 03 Linköping

18, 55, 112, 315, 351.

Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
Malmö School of Education,
Fack, S-200 45 Malmö 23

61-62, 64-70, 77-78, 82-83, 85-86, 91-92, 96-102, 113-118, 132-135, 138-141, 153-154, 259-262, 272, 316, 319-320, 324-325, 330, 345, 355, 359-360.

Department of Educational and Psychological Research,
Stockholm School of Education,
Fack, S-100 26 Stockholm 34

2, 73, 84, 95, 136, 167, 189, 295-299, 313, 317-318, 322-323, 332, 342.

Department of Education,
Umeå School of Education,
S-901 87 Umeå

See: Department of Education,
University of Umeå and Umeå School of Education

Department of Educational Research,
Uppsala School of Education,
Östra Ågatan 9, S-753 22 Uppsala

93-94, 303-304, 308-312.

Other Research Institutes.

Department of Sociology,
University of Gothenburg,
Karl Johansgatan 27 A-B, S-414 59 Göteborg

291, 334, 353.

Karolinska Institutet,
Fack, S-104 01 Stockholm

124, 187, 196, 242, 247-249, 356.

Pedagogical Centre,
Stockholm Local Education Authority,
Fack, S-104 35 Stockholm 23

71-72, 110-111.

Royal Institute of Technology,
Fack, S-100 44 Stockholm 70

142-143, 151-152, 157-158, 239.

Psychiatric Research Centre,
Ulleråker Hospital,
S-750 17 Uppsala

238, 240, 244-246, 263, 289, 338.

Förteckning över fonder, hos vilka anslag kan sökas för psykologisk och pedagogisk forskningx)

Arbetarskyddsfonden

Adress: Sveavägen 166, 8 tr., 113 46 Stockholm, tel: 15 13 00
Upplysningar: Kanslichef Bo Oscarsson,
Byrådirektör Waldemar Nyström

Fonden har till uppgift att stödja sådan forskning och utveckling samt utbildning och upplysning, som kan motverka uppkomsten av yrkesskador och annan av arbetsmiljön betingad ohälsa eller förbättra arbetsmiljön och därigenom främja hälsa och säkerhet i arbetslivet.

Ansökan i 25 ex å särskilt formulär före 1/3 resp 1/9.

Magnus Bergvalls Stiftelse

Adress: Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Notarieavd., Box 16067,
103 22 Stockholm 16, tel: 24 65 00

Främjar vetenskaplig forskning genom anslag till svenska vetenskapsmän samt svenska vetenskapliga och kulturella institutioner.

Ansökan i 12 ex å särskilt formulär före 15/9. Utdelning 15/1. Bestämmelser finns.

Byggnadsindustrins Arbetsforskningsstiftelse (BAS)

Adress: Statens råd för byggnadsforskning, Fack, 102 30 Stockholm 6,
tel: 24 81 00

Stiftelsen är ett samordnande organ för främst beteendevetenskapliga och produktionstekniska projekt inom arbetsforskning.

Ansökan på särskilt formulär. Utdelning under året, dock endast vid tre tillfällen avseende belopp över 50.000 kronor.

Ollie och Elof Ericssons stiftelse för vetenskaplig forskning och för välgörande ändamål

Adress: Facit AB, 597 00 Åtvidaberg

Främjar genom anslag och stipendier i första hand teknisk, ekonomisk och medicinsk forskning. Även annan vetenskaplig forskning kan efter styrelsens beprövande erhålla bidrag.

Ansökan före maj månads utgång, utdelning juni-september.

---

x) Uppgifterna i förteckningen har så långt möjligt kontrollerats i augusti 1974. - Kompletterande synpunkter beträffande förteckningen emottas tacksamt av forskningsrådets kansli (adr. Sveavägen 166, 16 tr., 113 46 Stockholm)

Folksam

Adress: Fack, 104 60 Stockholm 20, tel: 22 01 00

Försäkringsbolaget Folksam har tidigare haft fristående organ som t.ex. Folksams trafiksäkerhetsnämnd och Folksams rehabiliteringsråd, vilka delat ut anslag inom sina verksamhetsområden. Dessa har nu upphört och anslagsfrågorna handläggs centralt vid Folksams sociala råd och Folksams vetenskapliga råd.

Ansökningar, som skall ställas direkt till Folksam, kan inlämnas under hela året.

Upplysningar: sekreterare Arne Brundell eller sekreterare Stig Åhs,
tel: 22 01 00

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Fylgias 80-årsfond

Adress: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5
Upplysningar: Direktör Åke Magnusson, tel: 14 00 60

Huvudsakligt syfte att verka för att hindra uppkomsten av och lindra följdverkningarna av trafikolycksfall.

Ansökan före 1/2 på särskilt formulär.

Svenska Handelsbankens Stiftelse för Samhällsvetenskaplig forskning

Adress: Svenska Handelsbanken, 103 26 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Kamrer Åke Wennman, tel: 22 90 20

Främjande av forskning rörande ..... samt andra områden av intresse för den svenska affärsbanksverksamheten (endast ekonomiska frågor).

Ansökan senast 1 april.
Nämnden sammanträder som regel i maj.
Bestämmelser finns.

Stiftelsen Lars Hiertas Minne

Adress: Stiftelsen Lars Hiertas Minne, Eriksbergsgatan 3, 1 tr.,
114 30 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Frih. Inger Leijonhufvud, tel: 10 94 01

Utdelar anslag för vetenskaplig forskning och för sociala ändamål till såväl enskilda personer som föreningar och institutioner, vilkas verksamhet kan anses vara till allmänt gagn. Ej studiestipendium.

Ansökan före 1 oktober.
Utdelning i november. Bestämmelser finns.

Hierta-Retzius Stipendiefond

Adress: Hierta-Retzius Stipendiefond, Eriksbergsgatan 3,
114 30 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Professor Arne Vestgren, tel: 11 22 18

Syftar att medelst utdelning av understöd och stipendier främja i vetenskapligt eller socialt hänseende viktiga ändamål.

Ansökan senast 31/12. Utdelning i mars.

Hierta-Retzius Fond för vetenskaplig forskning

Adress: Vetenskapsakademien, tel: 31 05 55
Upplysningar även genom professor Arne Vestgren, tel: 11 22 18

Syftar att genom understöd främja den vetenskapliga forskningen, framför allt den biologiska, men även ändamål, som tillhör akademiens övriga klasser.

Utdelning i mars vart tredje år. Nästa tillfälle blir 1976.
Ansökan före 1/1 samma år.

Idrottens forskningsråd

Adress: Riksidrottsförbundet, Strömsborg, Box 1216, 111 82 Stockholm
Upplysningar: Artur Forsberg, tel: 23 37 20

Idrottens forskningsråd inrättades 1970 för att inom Riksidrottsförbundet genom fördelning av anslag initiera och leda forskning av betydelse för idrotten. Rådet stöder både beteendevetenskapliga och fysiologisk-medicinska projekt.

Ansökan senast 31/3. Utdelning i maj. Särskilda formulär finns.

Harald och Greta Jeanssons stiftelse

Sekreterare: Advokat Björn Bygge, tel: 14 12 50

Har till ändamål att främja vetenskaplig forskning inom medicinens område samt sådan forskning inom andra naturvetenskapsgrenar, vilken är avsedd att komma läkarvetenskapen till godo.

Ansökningstid kungörs i april-maj i Svensk Läkartidning.
Offentliggörande av tilldelning i regel 1 november.
Bestämmelser finns.

Helge Ax:son Johnsons Stiftelse

Sekreterare: Advokat Lennart Heijne,Birger Jarlsgatan 18,
114 34 Stockholm, tel: 10 95 21

Ändamål ...., att främja vetenskaplig forskning samt att understödja undervisnings- och studieverksamhet inom landet.
Anslag till både enskilda och institutioner.

Ansökan senast 28/2. Utdelning 22/6. Bestämmelser och formulär finns.

Kungafonden

Konung Gustaf VI Adolfs 80-årsfond for svensk kultur, Box 16216,
103 24 Stockholm 16, tel: 10 00 15

Ansökan vilken tid som helst på året.

Fondens ändamål att verka för befästande och främjande av svensk kultur.

Längmanska Kulturfonden

Adress: Universitetskanslersämbetet, Box 16334, 103 26 Stockholm 16
Sekreterare: Byrådirektör Per Öhlund, tel: 24 85 60

Uppgift att stödja vetenskap, konst och litteratur bl.a. genom understöd för vetenskaplig verksamhet samt understöd för offentliggörande av resultat.

Ansökan senast 31/12. Utdelning i maj månad.

Carl-Bertel Nathhorsts vetenskapliga stiftelse

Adress: Nybrokajen 5, 111 48 Stockholm, tel: 23 05 25

Stiftelsen har till ändamål att främja avancerad vetenskaplig forskning, i regel över doktorandnivå. Utbildnings- eller studiestipendier samt resestipendier beviljas i regel ej.

Ansökan före 15/10 på särskilt formulär. Styrelsens beslut meddelas i regel under december månad.

Ograduerade forskares fond

Vid samhällsvetenskapliga fakulteten i Stockholm sker fördelningen av medel inom resp. institution. För upplysningar om fördelningsnormer vid andra lärosäten hänvisas till resp. universitetsförvaltning.

Statens råd för samhällsforskning

Adress: Sveavägen 166, 113 46 Stockholm, tel: 15 15 80

Anslag för socialvetenskaplig, rättsvetenskaplig, psykologisk eller pedagogisk forskning eller för publicering av vetenskapliga forskningsresultat inom sagda områden.

Ansökan på särskilt formulär och bilaga om forskningsprogram insändes i 13 ex (andra bilagor i 2 ex) före den 1/3 och 1/10. Utdelning sker normalt i maj resp. november. Bestämmelser finns.

Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond

Adress: Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Box 1649, 111 86 Stockholm,
tel: 24 32 15

Stiftelsen skall ha till ändamål att främja och understödja till Sverige anknuten vetenskaplig forskning.

Ansökan i 30 ex senast 1/2 och 15/9.
Utförliga bestämmelser finns, men särskilda ansökningsformulär finns ännu ej.

Stockholms stads forskningsstipendier

Adress: Stadskollegiet, Stadshuset, 105 35 Stockholm

Upplysningar: Borgarrådssekreterare Bo Bengtsson, Stadshuset, tel: 54 05 00

Bidrag till vetenskapligt forskningsarbete - företrädesvis av samhällsvetenskaplig och allmän kulturell art - som bedömes vara av särskild betydelse för den kommunala verksamheten inom Stockholms stad.

Styrelsen för teknisk utveckling (STU)

Adress: Fack, 100 72 Stockholm 43, tel: 19 01 50

STU är Sveriges centrala organ för det statliga stödet till teknisk forskning. STU har finansiella och formella möjligheter att stödja ett forskningsprojekt genom hela innovationskedjan från grundforskning till forskningsresultatens industriella tillämpning. Styrelsen arbetar genom ett antal nämnder, bl.a. en för arbetsvetenskap (arbetsplatsmiljö).

Ansökan före 1 mars. Utbetalas när som helst under året.

Stiftelsen Gustaf och Tyra Svenssons minne

Adress: Karolinska institutet, tel: 34 05 60

Till forskning inom alla delar av medicinens olika områden samt till forskning inom medicinen närstående vetenskapsgrenar.

Till enskilda eller institutioner. För graduerade.

Ansökan före 1/2 i 6 ex. Bestämmelser finns. Ansökningsformulär planeras.

Knut och Alice Wallenbergs Stiftelse

Adress: Box 16067, 103 22 Stockholm 16, tel: 24 65 00

Har till huvudsakligt ändamål att främja vetenskaplig forskning och undervisnings- eller studieverksamhet av landsgagnelig innebörd.

Ingen bestämd ansökningstid. Bestämmelser finns.

Åke Wibergs stiftelse

Adress: Torstenssonsgatan 3, 114 56 Stockholm, tel: 67 50 50

Utdelar anslag för främjande av vetenskaplig forskning, vård och uppfostran av ungdom ävensom undervisning och utbildning.

Ansökan utan föregående kungörelse före den 1 november. Särskilda formulär finns ej.

Åhlén-Stiftelsen

Sekreterare: Nils Åhlén, Ringvägen 100, 116 61 Stockholm,
tel: 44 90 00

Främjar barns vård och fostran. Barns eller ungdoms undervisning eller utbildning.
Vård av behövande ålderstigna, sjuka eller lytta.
Vetenskaplig undervisning eller forskning.

Ansökan senast 31/1 i 2 ex. Utdelning i maj. Bestämmelser finns men ej särskilda formulär.